

Kathlyn Williams, "Movie" Star—  
In Rotogravure—

And a picture showing how film thrillers  
are made—in tomorrow's  
BIG SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

On the first Want Page Sunday as usual  
will be found the program of the best  
features at St. Louis movies.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With Associated Press. News Service

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ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1916—10 PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT

EDITION  
FINANCIAL MARKETS  
SPORTS

## WILSON ACCEPTS RENOMINATION IN 5000-WORD SPEECH

Declares Party's Record in  
Keeping Promises and in  
Enacting Remedial and Re-  
form Legislation Entitles  
It to a Return to Power.

Tariff Revised on Principle  
of Encouraging, Not Re-  
pelling, Foreign Trade  
and Federal Reserve Act  
Has Unchained Business.

Says We Have Served Hu-  
manity and Liberty in  
Mexico and Observed  
Strict Neutrality in Europe  
—Great Days Coming for  
America.

The full text of President  
Wilson's speech of acceptance  
will be printed in tomorrow's  
Post-Dispatch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 2.—President Wilson formally accepted his renomination here this afternoon with an address recounting the legislative record of the Democratic party, a vigorous defense of his Mexican policy, his dealings with the European belligerents and an outline of his view of America's obligations for the future.

With the members of the notification committee, headed by Senator James, grouped about him at Shadow Lawn, the Summer White House, the President declared the Republican party is "just the party that cannot meet the new conditions of a new age" and that the day of Little Americanism when "methods of protection" and industrial nursing were the chief study of our provincial statesmen "is past gone."

"We can no longer indulge our traditional provincialism," said the President. "We are to play a leading part in the world drama whether we wish it or not. We shall lend, not borrow; act for ourselves, not imitate or follow; organize and initiate, not peep about merely to see where we may get in." The Republican party, the President declared, was put out of office because of its moral failure, its subservience to special interests and its neglect of vital interests of agriculture and labor. After attacking the Republican party in detail, he recited the achievements of the last four years.

The tariff has been revised, he declared, on the principle not of repelling foreign trade, but of encouraging it. He cited the Tariff Board, the Trade Commission and the workings of the Federal reserve act as proof of the intelligent way in which the business needs of the country have been met. He spoke also of the measures for re-creation of the merchant marine, and the pending reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Federal Reserve and Rural Credits acts, the President said, have given the farmers the standing of other business men in the money market, and the warehouse act has standardized farm products as a basis for credit.

Labor No Longer Mere Commodity. "The workingmen of America," the President said, "have been given a veritable emancipation, by the legal recognition of a man's labor as part of his life, and not as a mere marketable commodity; by exempting labor organizations from the processes of the courts which treated their members like fractional parts of mobs, and not like reasonable and responsible individuals." He mentioned acts of industrial legislation, including the child labor act, signed by him Friday. The income tax, Alaskan development measures, and national aid to highway building, were also mentioned. National defense, he said, has been provided for "on a scale never before seriously proposed upon the responsibility of an entire political party."

What other party has understood the task so well or executed it so intelligently and energetically? he asked. "What other party has attempted it at all? The Republican leaders apparently know of no means of assisting business but protection. How to stimulate it and put it upon a new footing of energy and enterprise they have not suggested."

At the conclusion of his review of the party record the President declared: "Party's Platform Promises Kept. This extraordinary recital must sound like a platform, a list of sanguine promises; but it is not. It is a record of promises made four years ago and now actually redeemed in constructive legislation." Later he said: "We have in four years come very near to carrying out the platform of the Progressive party as well as our own; for we are also progressives."

He added that "it ought to be very plainly stated" that the interests, to which the Republican party had catered, resisted the administration's progressive program at every step, and that the same interests are now "praying for a reaction for the restoration of their sworn friends to power before it is too late to recover what they have lost."

The President then turned to foreign affairs. He said that, where the interests of Americans had become involved in foreign conflicts, the principle followed was that property rights can be vindicated by claims for damages.

Continued on Page 2, Column 7.

## WARMER NEXT WEEK, COOLER AFTER WEDNESDAY

THE TEMPERATURES.  
9 a. m. 65 9 a. m. 60  
10 a. m. 61 10 a. m. 57  
Humidity at 7 a. m. today, 99 per cent.

Slightly higher temperatures the first part of next week are predicted in the official Government forecast from Washington today.

While there is no indication of extreme hot weather, the forecast is that temperatures will be above the average for this season in the Mississippi Valley, and will be followed after Wednesday by cooler weather. The prediction is for general fair weather, except for widely scattered showers on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Fair tonight and tomorrow; not much change in temperature. Missouri: Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow; not much change in temperature. Illinois: Fair tonight and probably tomorrow; somewhat warmer in north portion tomorrow.

## 4 BUSINESS MEN START ON 100-MILE WALK ON 2 WAGERS

Negro Rubber in Automobile to Accompany Party on Their Way to Cooper Hill, Mo.

On two wagons of \$300 to \$500, four St. Louis business men are attempting a 100-mile walk into the Ozarks. Anton C. Stuever, wealthy brewer, offered the odds and the four who are hiking are Ben Brinkman, vice president of the Lafayette Bank and recently elected treasurer of the Finance Committee of the Democratic State Committee; Oscar Herkert of the Herkert & Meisner Trunk Co.; Patrick H. O'Brien of the Thompson-O'Brien Dental Manufacturing Co., and Walter Boehmer, an insurance broker. At 4 o'clock this morning they started from Forest Park Highlands to walk to Cooper Hill, Osage County, Mo., where Stuever has a country home on the Gasconade River.

Two weeks ago Stuever bet Brinkman and Herkert each that they could not walk the 100 miles in 34 days. Since then the others have been added to the party. All have "gone on the water wagon," and have been taking practice walks each morning.

A negro rubber from a Turkish bath will be taken in an automobile which will accompany the walkers, expected to reach Cooper Hill by Monday night.

## NEIGHBOR LETS WATER RUN, WOMAN SAYS SHE HAS NONE

Flat Dweller to Be Summoned to Police Court Because She Interferes With Supply.

Mrs. Max Feldmann of 1234 Auber avenue complained to Associate City Counselor Sadler today that she has had no water in her flat since Aug. 21 because Mrs. William W. Knapp, who lives downstairs, lets it run all the time. The Feldmanns and Knapps are not friendly. Mrs. Feldmann went to the police three times, but Mrs. Knapp defied the police and said she was paying for the water and she would let it run as long as she liked. Mrs. Feldmann went to the Water Department and was told that the only thing they could do was to turn the water off, which would not help Mrs. Feldmann any. Sadler says he will issue a summons against Mrs. Knapp, charging her with disturbing the peace. A summons was issued a few days ago against Mrs. Knapp's husband. The case against him has not been disposed of.

Vassar College Opening Put Off. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Vassar College's opening has been postponed two weeks because of the influenza pandemic epidemic. Recitations will begin Oct. 4 and Oct. 2 and 3 will be registration days.

## In Tomorrow's Sunday Post-Dispatch

Verdun After Six Months' Bombardment—

A remarkable photograph made from a French airplane showing the fire-wreck and shell-riven city as it looks today. It is strikingly reproduced in the ROTOGRAVURE SECTION.

The Boy Hero of the Jutland Battle—

Thrilling story of the 16-year-old British lad who stuck to his gun through the North Sea battle though wounded unto death and whose heroism was a subject of high encomium in Admiral Beatty's report of the fight.

Missouri Famed As a Scholar Abroad, Unknown at Home—

How a St. Louis antiquary, who wrote to the British museum for advice, was referred back to this unknown man who lives within 40 minutes' ride of the inquirer's home.

"Kitchen's Mob"—

First installment of a remarkable book, telling the story of how England's present great army of 4,000,000 men was created from the rawest of material. The writer is one of the "mob," JAMES NORMAN HALL.

The True Story of the Battle of the Marne—

Frank H. Simonds, for the first time tells how the English failed at the crucial moment and how near the victory came to being a disaster. Mr. Simonds recently won the entire battlefield and his information was gathered from men who fought there.

Order Your Copy Today.

## HUGHES SPEAKS TO 1200 MEN AT B. M. L. LUNCHEON

Nominee's Address Nonpolitical, Except for Declaration for Protective Tariff.

FAVORS SPECIFIC LAWS

Asserts Business Is Entitled to Know What It Can Do and What It Cannot Do.

Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate for President, delivered a speech on business efficiency and co-operation to a crowd of about 1200 professional men in the Missouri Athletic Association's dining room at noon today. He was the guest of the Business Men's League, and his talk, except for a reference to a protective tariff, which he strongly advocated, was along non-political lines, but consisted largely in a rephrasing of utterances from his political speeches on the subjects of efficiency and co-operation.

Judge Hughes will deliver a political speech at the Coliseum at 8 p. m. The presidential candidate was greeted far more enthusiastically by the business men of St. Louis, including both Democrats and Republicans, than he was either at a banquet given to him by the business Republicans of Kansas City last night, or at his political meeting in Convention Hall. A Post-Dispatch reporter was at these three meetings.

He entered the dining room of the M. A. A. at 12:30 p. m., and began speaking at 1:15 p. m. He spoke more than half an hour.

Planned by Welcome Here.

The nominee said he was deeply touched by the greeting of the St. Louis business men, who had laid aside their political affiliations to extend a welcome. He said that he had a particular pleasure in coming to Missouri, where the people wanted to be shown, and had so much to show. He was particularly interested in the problems of business men, he said, having been all his life a close associate and adviser of business men. The problems which will confront the country in the immediate future are peculiarly economic problems, in which all business men should be interested.

He briefly reviewed the progress of the country from 1850 to the present, and said that after the indestructibility of the Union had been established by the Civil War, there had been great progress and some abuses, which have been corrected. He had done his share of the surgery necessary to remove some of the cancerous growth in the business world, and to establish the principle that public interest must always be supreme to private interest.

It was now necessary, after having corrected the abuses, to go ahead and open up avenues for legitimate industry and business achievement in every direction, he said. In doing this, he said that we must always maintain reason and justice, and never surrender principle to force.

Favors Specific Legislation.

The legislation of the future must be in more specific terms, he asserted, for business men are entitled to know exactly what they can do and cannot do. The vague generalities of legislation must be eradicated, as legislation of that character does not meet the demands of the business community. He said he proposed legislation so specific that no confusion could result from it.

The two watchwords of the future are co-operation and efficiency, he said. This country must co-operate to make itself efficient to meet the severe trade conditions that will result from the European war, after peace, he said. Judge Hughes declared that class antagonisms must not exist in this country, and that some way must be found to bring Labor and capital together. The second was to tell Mayor Kiel, after a look at Twentieth street, that we have a great town here.

The Burlington train which brought the Hughes party from Kansas City was due at 8 o'clock. At that hour there were only a few persons in the midway, but the train was 35 minutes late. Meantime the suburban trains came in and most of the commuters tarried to have a look at Mr. Hughes. When the train backed in there was a crowd of several hundred gaudy-looking people, where he emerged through the gates.

A reception committee headed by Mayor Kiel met the train. Mrs. Charles L. Passmore of 538 Kingsbury place, at the head of a party of suffragists, presented Mrs. Hughes with a bouquet of cornucopias. After introductions and handshaking the party was escorted to the Twentieth street midway exit. As Hughes passed along there were scattered cheers. The candidate kept his hat off and bowed acknowledgment. His

reception committee headed by Mayor Kiel met the train. Mrs. Charles L. Passmore of 538 Kingsbury place, at the head of a party of suffragists, presented Mrs. Hughes with a bouquet of cornucopias. After introductions and handshaking the party was escorted to the Twentieth street midway exit. As Hughes passed along there were scattered cheers. The candidate kept his hat off and bowed acknowledgment. His

Continued on Page 3, Column 5.

## Republican Nominee and His Wife as They Appeared on Their Arrival in St. Louis



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES E. HUGHES.

## BANKER'S WIFE REGAINS JEWELRY STOLEN ON TRAIN

Labors Find Diamonds Thrown in Bushes; Get \$100 From Mrs. W. H. Thomson.

Mrs. William H. Thomson of 3805 Lindell boulevard, wife of the vice president of the Boatmen's Bank, returning to the city on a parlor car of a Washburn train, discovered when the train reached Delmar station at 6:15 a. m. Thursday that her handbag, containing her diamonds, had been stolen.

Hasty search was made while the train was at the station without result. Mrs. Thomson left the train and went to her home. She inserted advertisements in the newspapers offering a reward for the return of the handbag and its contents, and notified the police.

About 7:30 o'clock Harry Hacker of 247 Osage street, an employee of the Bell Telephone Co., and a fellow employee went to a clump of bushes beside the Washburn track near Union boulevard, north of Forest Park, to change their working clothes. Among the bushes they found a handbag and on opening it were amazed to discover that it contained diamonds.

They saw Mrs. Thomson's advertisement and returned the handbag to her, with the contents intact. They were told that the diamonds were worth many thousands of dollars. They were given \$100 reward.

It is supposed that the handbag was stolen before the train reached Delmar station, and that the thief, fearing that there might be a search at Union Station, threw it from the train into the clump of bushes after it left Delmar station, expecting to return and get it.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomson departed today for Arcadia, Mo., and could not be reached for a statement.

Free Band Concert Tonight.

Poeping's Band at Lyon Park, 7 to 9:30 o'clock.

## SHIPMENTS REFUSED BY OWNERS OF DEUTSCHLAND

Company Says Cargo Space Is Taken for Long Time—Buys and Sells Goods It Carries.

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 2.—"The cargo space in all our ships has been taken up for a long time ahead and there is no prospect that other shipments of freight for America will be accepted by their new mercantile submarines."

The owners of the submarine line declined to act as common carriers as they found it to their advantage to buy dyestuffs, medicaments, copper, etc., on which there is an enormous difference in price between Germany and America. These articles they sell in America, keeping the entire profits in their own hands instead of merely collecting part of it in the form of freight charges.

## FIRST REGIMENT ON WAY HOME

St. Louis Militiamen Get Away From Station at Laredo.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 2.—The First Missouri Infantry, the St. Louis regiment, is leaving Laredo today, department headquarters announced today. The Third Missouri got away yesterday.

The First and Second Regiments of Kansas Infantry, now stationed at Eagle Pass, Tex., will be brought to San Antonio, it was announced by Major-General Funston this morning. The trip of 175 miles will be made in motor trucks, several companies of which will be required. The Kansas guardsmen will be replaced by the First and Second Regiments of Illinois Infantry in the provisional division stationed here.

## CONGRESS MAY CLOSE THURSDAY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Senate Republicans and Democrats are figuring on adjournment of Congress Thursday.

"We will adjourn Thursday," said Senator Simmons. "I do not think anything can delay the session beyond that time. The Senate has made up its mind not to take up Senator Owen's corrupt practices bill."

Senator Smoot, Republican, also said Congress would adjourn Thursday.

## POLICEMAN HELD FOR SHOOTING MAN IN SALOON ROW

George Lawless Says He Fired at Patrolman's Brother in Self-Defense.

Patrolman William Carmody, who resides at 4014 Marfitt avenue, was arrested by patrolman George Lawless of the Carr Street District, who lives at 2841 St. Louis avenue. Carmody was shot in the back. He was sent to the city hospital.

The man who was assisting Carmody home was Owen Coyle, proprietor of a saloon at 4001 Kennerly avenue. He told Patrolman Carmody that his brother had been shot by Patrolman George Lawless of the Carr Street District, who lives at 2841 St. Louis avenue. Carmody admitted the shooting, but claimed that he had acted in self-defense. He said that he had been attacked by Thomas Carmody and three other men and that he shot while his assailants were trying to throw him on his back.

Coyle, the saloon keeper, gave an entirely different version of the shooting. He told the police that Lawless and Carmody were drinking at the bar when an argument between them arose. Lawless called Carmody a vile name, according to Coyle, and Carmody struck the policeman on the mouth. Lawless then drew his revolver and while he and Carmody were struggling in each other's embrace he fired two shots.

Lawless was taken to the city hospital to be identified, but Carmody refused to say that he was the man who had shot him. Lawless later was suspended and placed in a cell. He was ordered held for the Circuit Attorney.

## SENATE WILL VOTE AT 6 P. M. ON EIGHT-HOUR BILL PASSED IN HOUSE

Administration Forces Seek to Stave Off Amendments Necessitating Return to House.

## "WHEN IT BECOMES A LAW" STRIKE TO BE CALLED OFF

Day's Debate Chiefly About Proposal to Empower Interstate Commerce Commission to Fix Railway Wages—Republican Opponents Call Act a "Holdup."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The enactment into law of a program of President Wilson's program to prevent the railway strike seemed assured when the Senate reassembled this morning at 10 o'clock with a program which calls for a vote not later than 6 o'clock this evening. It is the belief of administration leaders that the Adamson bill as it passed the House late yesterday, approved by President Wilson and formally accepted by the labor leaders as meeting their demands, eventually will be accepted by the Senate, thus obviating a delay in conference to reconcile differences with the House.

As soon as the perfected bill passes the Senate a special messenger will carry it to the summer White House at Shadow Lawn so the President may sign it at once and end the menace of a general paralysis of the country's transportation at 7 o'clock Monday morning.

At a meeting of the 13 brotherhood officials in Washington today it was formally decided that cancellation of the strike order should not be sent for. If we legislate for the engineers, the firemen and the brakemen, we must legislate for all from the barnstormers to the genius who portrays the human passions.

He pictured Congress legislating while the unions stand, stop-watch in hand, to see that the legislation is passed on. Senators McCumber and Brandages, Republicans, both opposed the pending bill.

Senator Husting of Wisconsin insisted that Congress should do something to avert the country being confronted with the same crisis again as soon as the proposed investigating committee has made its report. Senator Stirling of South Dakota opposed the bill, declaring that he would not submit to Congress being "dragged out." The pending legislation he characterized as a "price of perdition peace."

Senator Weeks said the brotherhood men had put Congress in the position of "stand and deliver." He said he believed that a majority of the trainmen do not want a strike and that if it were called it would last only a few days.

"If Congress accedes to this demand," he added, "it is an end temporarily, at least, to representative government."

Senator Owen contended the controversy was not the railroad problem but the country and insisted that Congress would have to undertake further legislation. He favored the pending bill because it would avert the strike and afford Congress an opportunity to consider the railroad problem in the broader aspect.

Senator Gallinger submitted a telegram from a New Hampshire Barreners' Union protesting against any legislation which would impose involuntary servitude. Gallinger opposed the bill.

What the Bill Provides. The Adamson bill provides that beginning Jan. 1, 1917, the standard workday for employees on steam railways more than 100 miles long, engaged in interstate commerce, shall be eight hours; that a presidential commission of three shall investigate conditions under the eight-hour basis for a period of between six and nine months; that daily wages shall not be reduced below the present amount for a longer day during the investigation and overtime pay shall be pro rata.

The bill was passed in the House by a vote of 229 to 16 and sent to the Senate, where at the night session it was substituted for a similar measure prepared by the Interstate Commerce Committee. In both Houses the measure was debated hotly.

Lesser Debate in the Senate. The Senate put in most of the day session yesterday in debating its own bill, which carried the clause permitting the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix the wage schedule. Insistence on this feature, some of the Senators asserted, might defeat the eight-hour bill, or at least delay action on it until the strike had gone into effect.

This debate was renewed at the night session when that feature was proposed as an amendment to the House bill which had been substituted.



## EIGHT-HOUR BILL PASSED IN HOUSE; VOTE 239 TO 56

Seventy Republicans Vote for Measure; Meeker of St. Louis Is Against It.

### LONG DEBATE IN SENATE

House Bill, Which Does Not Carry Wage-Fixing Clause, Taken as Substitute.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Adamson bill which was passed by the House last night by a vote of 239 to 56 and is up in the Senate today, is the same measure which the brotherhood leaders officially declared would constitute a "satisfactory settlement" and prevent the railroad strike. Amendments, added to conform to a draft framed by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, would fix the effective date Jan. 1 instead of Dec. 1, and exempt railroads less than 100 miles long and electric street and interurban lines. Briefly, it provides:

That eight hours shall be deemed a day's work and the standard for reckoning compensation of railroad employees operating trains in interstate commerce after Jan. 1, 1917.

That a commission of three appointed by President Wilson shall investigate the effects of the eight-hour standard from six to nine months and then report to Congress, present wages not to be reduced during the investigation or for 90 days thereafter, and overtime to be paid at a pro rata rate.

**Meeker Votes Against Bill.**  
After a day of hot debate, the House passed the bill under a special rule brought in when Republican Leader Mann objected to its consideration. Less than half of the Republicans followed their floor leader in the opposition and when the final vote was taken they lined up with the majority while only 56 voted against the measure. Just two Democrats, Representatives Steele of Pennsylvania and Black of Texas, stood out against the bill and Representative Landon of New York, the only Socialist, voted for it. Representative Meeker of St. Louis, Republican, voted against it.

When the Senate reconvened at 3 p. m. the House legislation was there awaiting action. Senator Newlands obtained unanimous consent to put aside the Senate bill and take up the one sent over from the House, thereby paving the way for quick final action. Then Senator Underwood brought up the issue over which the Senate is divided, the proposition as an amendment, the provision of the discarded Senate bill that the Interstate Commerce Commission be empowered to fix railway wages.

Over this amendment debate was waged for three hours, Senators Newlands and Underwood advocating it and Senator Cummins making a long speech criticizing the whole proceedings.

In adding unanimous consent to take up the bill sent over from the House, Senator Newlands criticized Congress for not responding to the President's demand for legislation which would serve as a protection against a future labor crisis and declared himself ready to face the issue because of the political campaign.

**Puts Delay Up to Congress.**  
Senator Thomas also said that Congress and not the President was evading the responsibility of meeting a great emergency in a way to make its action permanent in character. Senator Cummins said the country was confronted with appalling disaster and he was not prepared to say that Senators should not yield some of their convictions to avert it, although it was impossible for him to believe the problem should be solved in the way proposed. He declared in his opinion the amendment of Senator Underwood would absolutely destroy the object of the bill, and he doubted if it would be satisfactory to the brotherhood leaders.

The Iowa Senator said he believed the four brotherhood chiefs were intelligent and patriotic men who would do only what they considered their duty. "I acquiesce," he added, "of any motive."

**A reliable, safe skin treatment.**  
You need never hesitate to use Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap in the treatment of severe or simple skin troubles. There is nothing in them to injure the tenderest surface.

**Resinol**  
A doctor's prescription which, for many years, has been commended by other physicians for eczema and other itching, burning, unsightly skin affections.

They prescribe Resinol, knowing its remarkable soothing, healing action is due to ingredients so gentle and harmless as to be suited even to a baby's delicate skin.

**BELLANS**  
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package moves it. 25c at all druggists.

## Railway Brotherhood Chiefs Who Are Expected to Call Off Strike With Enactment of 8-Hour Law Today



Left to right: A. B. Garretson, president of railway conductors; W. S. Stone, grand chief of engineers; W. S. Carter, president of firemen and engineers; W. G. Lee, president of railway trainmen.

of coercing Congress in the slightest possible degree.

Senator Borah interrupted to deny that the Senate had any freedom of action in the matter, "I say," he asserted, "that we are threatened with a national calamity and are asked to legislate, but are not given an opportunity to determine whether or not we are legislating right. These men in effect have said to us 'We determine that you legislate or we will bring that calamity on the country.'"

"I do not defend their declaration of a strike," said Senator Cummins in reply, "and they must take the consequences of that. I think they should have postponed that until a fair investigation could be made. They chose not to do so but they have not asked Congress for legislation. They have not attempted to direct this legislation."

**Condemns Order for Strike.**  
"I leave it to his Democratic friends to eulogize what they believe to be the President's courage. At any rate he made a proposal; the railroad men accepted it, and the railroads rejected it. Then the brotherhoods, I think wisely, sent out the order for the strike, which I think has stricken organized labor the most serious blow it ever received."

"But the President, having failed in mediation, came to Congress. I am not criticizing him for that. I think he came in a proper way. I think he ought to have come. He recommended a program which was perfectly understandable. He may have been courageous. I am not inclined to rob him of the credit but he must remember that one of the propositions of the President pleased the brotherhoods and the other pleased the railroads."

"Taking up the bill in detail Senator Cummins said the first provision in it, which nothing for the trainmen so far as hours are concerned, because overtime work is not paid at higher rates than work up to eight hours. He characterized the measure as being the President's kind of a gold brick."

As soon as Senator Cummins concluded, Senator Newlands proposed adjournment with the agreement to vote, and promptly was given unanimous consent, ending the session.

In the House all the amendments, except those adopted by the party leaders, were rejected. One by Representative Clark of Florida to extend the operation of the eight-hour law to all employees of railroads was defeated 130 to 81, after which he vehemently declared he would surrender his seat in Congress rather than stultify himself by voting for the bill without the change. Clark did not answer when the roll was called for the final vote.

**Mann Criticizes President.**  
Representative Mann told the House he believed he could have voted for the bill at the day session yesterday. Senator Newlands said:

"Regarding important legislation to prevent future labor crises," said Senator Newlands, "the committee could not report today. Whether it will be reported in the future remains for the committee to determine. The same is true also of the suggestion for a bill authorizing the President to operate trains in time of necessity for military purposes."

Senator Cummins asked if the provision imposing a penalty for obstructing the movement of trains would apply merely to physical obstructions or would affect employees who refused to move trains. Senator Newlands said the point had not been considered; that the purpose was to keep the roads open. Senator Cummins suggested that it might be construed to deny to a man the right

to strike and would therefore be unconstitutional.

The first criticism of the committee's work came from Senator Reed, who wanted to know if the section directed against strikers and that giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power to investigate had been presented by an Assistant Attorney-General and a member of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

Senator Newlands said the President had seen the section giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power to regulate wages.

Senator Underwood declared that the provision giving the commission authority over wages broadened the wage scale to 800,000 men instead of confining it to 400,000.

"This provides a permanent board of arbitration in this country for railroad employees," he said. "It affords labor an opportunity for its day in court. In the future it will not have to go with mailed fist to demand its rights."

**Favors 8-Hour Bill Only.**  
Objection to any action other than the eight-hour legislation was voiced by Senator Simmons, who said he thought passage of the bill with the Interstate Commerce Commission wage-fixing provision might lead to a strike and passage without it would certainly avert one.

"These labor men," said Senator Underwood in reply, "are men of intelligence and character and high standing. They might protest and seek to hold you back, but they are not the kind of men who would go down before you very easily. The strike is off today."

**When Fasting Out.**  
Take Hestford's Acid Phosphate. It restores energy and strengthens the nerves. With a little of fruit juice is an ideal summer drink. Buy a bottle.

**ALL ROADS HERE SAVE FRISCO RESCIND FREIGHT EMBARGOS**  
Conditions to Remain Same as Before Strike Was Called, Officials Agree.

Following conferences had yesterday by B. F. Bush, receiver of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, with officials of other roads operating out of St. Louis, the embargo on freight, which was recently declared, was unconditionally rescinded.

All roads but the Frisco agreed to lift the embargo as to all commodities. Vice President Biddle of the Frisco said his road would, in all probability, accept perishable shipments and livestock to-day.

Under the agreement of the roads, transportation conditions will remain the same as they were before the strike was called. This means that freight of all kinds, including perishable goods and explosives, will be accepted by all roads except the Frisco.

can again arise in this country." Senator Pittman objected to the statement that President Wilson favored a compulsory arbitration bill, but Senator Underwood insisted that the bill laid before the Interstate Commerce Committee had been presented by an Assistant Attorney-General and a member of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

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**ALL ROADS HERE SAVE FRISCO RESCIND FREIGHT EMBARGOS**  
Conditions to Remain Same as Before Strike Was Called, Officials Agree.

Following conferences had yesterday by B. F. Bush, receiver of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, with officials of other roads operating out of St. Louis, the embargo on freight, which was recently declared, was unconditionally rescinded.

All roads but the Frisco agreed to lift the embargo as to all commodities. Vice President Biddle of the Frisco said his road would, in all probability, accept perishable shipments and livestock to-day.

Under the agreement of the roads, transportation conditions will remain the same as they were before the strike was called. This means that freight of all kinds, including perishable goods and explosives, will be accepted by all roads except the Frisco.

## HOW HOUSE VOTED ON THE ADAMSON EIGHT-HOUR BILL

Two Democrats Among Those Who Oppose Measure; 70 Republicans Support It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The vote in the House on the final passage of the amended Adamson eight-hour day bill was:

**Ayes:** Democrats—Abercrombie, Adams, Alexander, Allen, Almon, Ashbrook, Aswell, Ayres, Bailey, Barkley, Bernhart, Booher, Borland, Bruckner, Burnbaugh, Buchanan (Illinois), Buchanan (Texas), Burnett, Byrns (Tennessee), Caldwell, Candler (Mississippi), Caraway, Carey, Carlin, Casey, Cline, Coady, Collier, Connelly, Coffey, Corcoran, Cullip, Dale (New York), Day, DeLoach, Dent, Dewalt, Dickinson, Dies, Dixon, Doelling, Doolittle, Doremus, Doughton, Driscoll, Dupre, Eagan, Eagle, Edwards, Estep, Evans, Farley, Fields, Fitzgerald, Flynn, Gallagher, Gallivan, Gandy, Gard, Gans, Goodwin, Gordon, Gray (Indiana), Griffin, Hamill, Hamlin, Hardy, Harrison, Hastings, Hayden, Hefflin, Helvering, Hilliard, Holland, Hood, Houston, Howard, Hudleston, Hulbert, Hull (Tennessee), Humphreys (Mississippi), Igoe, Jacobus, Johnson, Kenton, Jones, Keating, Key, Kinchols, Kitchin, Knop, Leshner, Lever, Lewis, Lieb, Liebel, Lintineum, Littlepage, Lloyd, Loebeck, McAndrews, McClintic, McElmore, Maher, Mays, Montague, Moon, Moss, Murray, Neely, Oldfield, Oliver, Olney, Overmyer, Padgett, Page (North Carolina), Phelan, Quinn, Ragdale, Rainey, Raker, Randall, Rauch, Rayburn, Reilly, Riker, Rouse, Rubey, Rucker, Russell (Missouri), Scurry, Sears, Shallenberger, Sherer, Sherwood, Sims, Sisson, Small, Smith (New York), Sparkman, Staggall, Stedman, Steele (Iowa), Stephens (Mississippi), Stephens (Texas), Stone, Taggart, Tague, Talbot, Tamm, Tamm (Arkansas), Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Trible, Van Dyke, Venable, Vinson, Watkins, Watson (Virginia), Webb, Whaley, Williams (Alabama), Wilson (Louisiana), Wingo, Wise, Woods (Texas)—168.

**Ayes:** Republicans—Beales, Bowers, Britt, Campbell, Cannon, Chandler (New York), Cooper (Ohio), Cooper (West Virginia), Cooper (Wisconsin), Costello, Currier, Davis (Minnesota), Danion, Dowell, Farr, Foelt, Garland, Green (Iowa), Hadley, Haskell, Haugen, Hawley, Heaton, Helgeson, Hicks, Hollingsworth, Hopwood, Hull (Iowa), Husted, Keister, Kennedy (Iowa), King, Kincaid, La Follette, Lenroot, Lindbergh, McCracken, McCulloch, Miller (Oklahoma), Mondell, Moon, Morgan (Oklahoma), Morin, Mudd, Nelson, North, Porter, Powers, Ramseyer, Reavis, Ricketts, Rodenberg, Russell (Ohio), Scott (Pennsylvania), Siegel, Sinnott, Slomp, Smith (Idaho), Smith (Minnesota), Stafford, Stenerson, Sullivan, Swift, Tinkham, Tinkham, Townsend, Volstead, Wheeler, Williams (Ohio), Wood (Indiana)—70.

**Ayes:** Socialists—London—1. Total ayes—239.

**Nays:** Democrats—Black (Texas), Steele (Pennsylvania)—2.

**Nays:** Republicans—Bacharach, Barnfield, Bennett, Britten, Brownrigg, Butler, Carver (Massachusetts), Coleman, Crampton, Dale (Vermont), Dalling, Dill, Edmonds, Fess (Ohio), Fordney, Gardner (Massachusetts), Gillett, Glynn, Gould, Graham, Gray (New Jersey), Greene (Vermont), Grest, Hill, Johnson (South Dakota), Kennedy (Rhode Island), Kreider, Lafan, Lehigh, McArthur, Mann, Meeker, Moore (Pennsylvania), Oakley Parker (New Jersey), Parker (New York), Platt, Roberts (Massachusetts), Rogers, Rowe, Sanford, Sells, Sterling, Stines, Temple, Treadway, Vane, Watson (Pennsylvania)—56.

**Invest Your Vacation Money.**  
A dollar or two now and then will buy a diamond at Lettis Bros. & Co., 308 N. 8th st.

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## ROADS MODIFY OR LIFT EMBARGO AFTER HOUSE ACTS

Officials Expect No Strike and Say Conditions Soon Will Be Normal.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Modified embargoes are in effect today on many of the great railway systems of the country, and in some cases they have been removed entirely, as a result of the belief by railroad officials that there will be no strike next Monday.

The following railroads have revoked their embargoes:

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago & Alton; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Chicago & Northwestern; Missouri, Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Chicago, Great Western, and the Illinois Central. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy revoked last night. Western railroad heads said that they understood Eastern roads would take similar action in the course of the day.

Other railroads are preparing to curtail the restrictions on freight shipments today, and officials predict that virtually normal conditions will prevail on all lines within 48 hours.

Railroad executives, although expressing the belief that the passage of the eight-hour bill by the House of Representatives and the prospect of its passage by the Senate tonight virtually have removed all danger of a strike at present, announced many desertions from the ranks of the brotherhoods in the Middle West and asserted that they had sufficient men to operate trains in the event of a strike.

On several of the big Middle Western roads, general managers say, as high as 75 per cent of the engineers and conductors have given assurance that they will remain at work, even though the strike is put into effect.

Railroad passenger traffic through Chicago for the last two days has been heavier than for many months, the large increase being attributed to a number of tourists to reach their homes before the time set for the strike.

Constitutional lawyers attending the American Bar Association meeting here are divided in their opinions as to the constitutionality of the eight-hour law. Selden F. Spencer of St. Louis, former member of the Executive Council, said: "The law will be upheld without a doubt."

Fred W. Lehmann of St. Louis, former president of the association, said: "If I were a legislator and pressure like this was exerted I would not vote for the bill."

"The constitutional feature involved in the taking of property without due process of law," said John Barton Payne of Chicago, "the question is whether the forcing of 10 hours' pay for eight hours' work is a reasonable regulation or is taking from property owners without due process of law what is their constitutional right to hold. That would be for the high courts to determine. In my opinion, a very serious constitutional question is involved."

President Wilson and the brotherhoods were criticized in an address before the Bar Association banquet last night by Lehmann.

"If one man and one body of men can interfere with the Congress of the United States as has just been witnessed in connection with the proposed eight-hour law, then this will not be a country of law, but of the people," Lehmann said. He was formerly Solicitor-General of the United States.

**Invest Your Vacation Money.**  
A dollar or two now and then will buy a diamond at Lettis Bros. & Co., 308 N. 8th st.

## Wilson Accepts Renomination in 5000-Word Speech

Continued From Page One.

but that the fundamental rights of humanity cannot be so arbitrarily. "The loss of life is irreparable," he said. "Neither can direct violations of a nation's sovereignty await vindication in suits for damages. The nation that violates these essential rights must expect to be checked and called to account by direct challenge and resistance. These are plain principles and we have never lost sight of them or departed from them, whatever the stress or the perplexity of circumstance or the provocation to hasty resentment. The record is clear and consistent throughout, and stands distinct and definite for anyone to judge who wishes to know the truth about it."

**Doesn't Seek Favor of the Dialysis.**  
American politics, he said, became infected with the results of the European conflict, and the "poison of disloyalty" was injected into "our own most critical affairs." These intricacies, he said, "subjected us to the shame of divisions of sentiment and purpose in which America was condemned and forgotten. It is part of the business of this year of reckoning and settlement to speak plainly and act with unmistakable purpose in rebuke of these things, in order that they may be forever hereafter impossible. I am the candidate of a party, but I am above all things else an American citizen. I neither seek the favor nor fear the displeasure of that small alien element amongst us which puts loyalty to any foreign Power before loyalty to the United States."

In Mexico, the President declared, serious wrongs against the persons and the property of Americans have been committed, wrongs which could not be effectively checked so long as there was no constituted power in Mexico able to check them. "We could not act directly in that matter," he said, "without denying Mexicans the right to any revolution at all which disturbed us, and making the emancipation of her own people await our own interest and convenience."

He said outsiders, some of them "Americans pressing for things they could never have got in their own country," had dictated what the privileges and opportunities of Mexicans should be. He added: "The Mexican people are entitled to attempt their liberty from such influences, and so long as I have anything to do with the action of our great Government, I shall do everything in my power to prevent anyone standing in their way."

**Hard Doctrine for Mexican Exploiters.**  
This, he declared, was a hard doctrine only for those "who wished to get something for themselves out of Mexico." He said the men who overthrew "the unspeakable Huerta" represented at least "the fierce passion of reconstruction which lies at the very heart of liberty; and so long," he continued, "as they represent, however imperfectly, such a struggle for deliverance, I am ready to serve their ends when I can."

"I am more interested in the fortunes of oppressed men and pitiful women and children than in any property rights whatever. Mistakes I have no doubt made in this perplexing business, but not in purpose or object."

The President spoke at length of the business and industrial problems that will follow the close of the war, and of the administration's plans, now being developed, to meet these conditions. Of the St. Louis platform, he said, "I have sought to interpret its spirit and meaning. The people of the United States do not need to be assured now that that platform is a definite pledge, a practical program. We have proved to them that our promises are made to be kept."

The President's address was some 5000 words long, one of the most lengthy he has delivered on any occasion since taking office.

Welcomed at Shadow Lawn.  
The President was in communication with the White House throughout the morning and kept informed of every development in Congress and received word that the strike legislation was practically certain of passage, several Democratic Senators telegraphing him that the Senate would adopt the legislation late this afternoon.

The President accordingly entered into the preparation for his notification in an optimistic frame of mind. After an early morning walk about the estate, with Mrs. Wilson, he received members of the New Jersey State Committee and at 1 o'clock entertained at luncheon 30 Democratic leaders from different parts of the country.

The President was enthusiastically welcomed to his summer home when he arrived last night. A cheering throng greeted him at the station and reception ceremonies were held at Shadow Lawn, the summer White House.

At Philadelphia the President received word that the eight-hour railway bill had been passed by the House.

A crowd of more than 500 persons gathered at the station to receive the President. Buildings were draped in flags and the entire town was in a holiday mood. The special train on which the President made the trip with Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Tamm and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the White House physician, arrived shortly before 9 o'clock. An automobile parade was formed and followed the President's car to Shadow Lawn. There was a Reception Committee awaiting him there. Mayor Marshall Woolley of Long Branch and Mayor A. G. Golden of West Long Branch delivered brief welcoming speeches, and the President declared he was glad to be back in "Jersey."

"I have been trying to get here for a long time, but have been kept busy," he declared.

For 30 minutes Mr. and Mrs. Wilson remained on a broad veranda shaking hands with residents.

The President plans to depart from here tonight for Washington, where he will arrive early Sunday. He will remain there only three hours and then will depart for Hodgenville, Ky., to deliver a Lincoln Memorial speech Monday.

## Month After Month Year After Year

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch puts all competition completely in the shade as it did again yesterday when it printed

**61 Cols.**  
of store news, while on the same day (Friday) its three nearest competitors combined printed

**59 Cols.**  
Constant concentration in St. Louis' "One Big Newspaper" is the advertisers' rule.

**The Reason!**  
Readers Reliability Results

**Circulation:**  
Sunday average for last 7 months, 1916, 205,000  
Daily average ..... 211,750

Wednesday's national circulation was used as the popular standard. The army of party men had been reduced.

A dispatch from the British Embassy in London said that the British Government had decided to send a large force to the Middle East.

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Not Contain 15 Fluid Ounces

**900 DROPS**

**CASTORIA**

ALCOHOL-15 PER CENT.  
A Vegetable Preparation for  
Assimilating the Food and Regulating  
the Stomach and Bowels of  
INFANTS, CHILDREN  
PROMOTES DIGESTION, CHECKS  
ACIDITY, AND RELIEVES  
OPPIUM MORPHINE AND  
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Perfect Remedy for  
Constipation, Sour Stomach,  
Worms, Feverishness and  
LOSS OF SLEEP

Distinctive Signature of  
Charles H. Fletcher

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AT 6 MONTHS OLD  
15 DROPS 25 CENTS

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## Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

### What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

### GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Charles H. Fletcher*

**In Use For Over 30 Years**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## RAILROAD MEN WANTED

On account of prospective strike of engineers, conductors, brakemen, firemen and switchmen, the Burlington Railroad solicits applications from experienced men in these classes of service and can use inexperienced men of good character, as brakemen, firemen and switchmen. Make application to W. C. Welch, Superintendent, 107 Franklin Av., St. Louis, or to any agent of the company.



## TRANSPORTS AND ALLIED FLEET OFF PORT OF ATHENS

British Observers Believe Sending of 23 Warships to Piraeus Shows the Entente Is Tired of Equivocations.

Greek Revolutionists Ask for Volunteers to Join Allies and Drive Invader From Soil.

Russians Continue Advance Toward Lemberg — Austrians Evacuate Important Town of Hermannstadt.

ROME, Sept. 2.—Information reached here today that the revolution in Greece is spreading and that martial law has been proclaimed in Athens, Piraeus and several other cities. The uprising is extending in Thessaly and Epirus which together with Greece Macedonia, in which the movement was begun, constitute the northern half of Greece. The condition of King Constantine is reported to be very serious. King Constantine has been in ill health for several months, never having recovered from an operation for pleurisy. A short time ago a second operation was performed.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—After two days of telegraphic silence with Athens, during which sensational rumors of a revolution have gained currency, comes the startling news of the arrival of an entente allied fleet of 23 warships in Piraeus, the port of Athens, and that the general Greek elections likely would be postponed for a fortnight. The brevity of the dispatches seems to indicate that something unusual is happening and developments are awaited with the greatest curiosity here.

The British Foreign Office announces that it has received official confirmation of the reported Greek revolt at Saloniki. The report adds, however, that the Foreign Office has heard nothing of the reported abdication of King Constantine.

A dispatch from Saloniki dated Wednesday says the committee of national defense organized there has issued an appeal to the public urging the population to join the allies in the defense of Macedonia. The eleventh army division, the police and the Liberal party have united their forces. A general mobilization in Macedonia has been decreed, says the dispatch.

A dispatch to the Petit Parisien from Saloniki dated Friday says that a committee of national defense composed of Lieutenant-Colonel Zimbrakakis and other prominent military men and civilians has been proclaimed as the provisional Government of Macedonia. All the gendarmes and cavalry, says the dispatch, have joined the department. A parade of revolutionary troops under Zimbrakakis took place, after which there was a parade of armed civilians and volunteers wearing the blue and white uniforms of Macedonia hussars. From fragmentary dispatches reaching London it is deduced by some observers that the Greek de facto Government has decided to abandon neutrality and align itself on the side of the entente.

The Times attaches small importance to Wednesday's revolutionary movement at Saloniki, declaring this is overshadowed by the news of the appearance of the entente allied ships off Piraeus. "This must be taken to indicate," it says, "that the allies are weary of the equivocations, which so long have prevailed in Athens, and are resolved to abate the intrigues of their enemies."

The correspondent adds that the idea of a separate peace for Bulgaria is opposed by many of the belligerent states. After an audience lasting two hours on Thursday with King Constantine, which gave rise to persistent rumors, Premier Zaimis, according to a dispatch filed at Athens yesterday by the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co., said that Greece maintained its policy of friendly neutrality toward the warring Powers while awaiting events.

The Greek Government has sent a note to the belligerent Powers, says a dispatch from Athens dated Friday to the Exchange Telegraph Co., asking them "during military operations in Greek territory, as well as in the event of a siege bombardment, to preserve the ancient monuments and other national treasures." As the ancient monuments and treasures of Greece are situated principally in Athens, the note has given rise to some comment in the Greek capital.

**RUSSIAN GAINS IN GALICIA CONTINUE**  
PETROGRAD, Sept. 2.—The new Russian offensive in Galicia has resulted in further advances in the direction of Lemberg and further south, near the Hungarian frontier, the War Office announced today. Violent fighting is under way. The Austrians are resisting desperately, but their counter-attacks, the statement says, have been repulsed everywhere.

Austrian Repulse Rumanians on Orsova Front.  
BERLIN, Sept. 2, by wireless to Say.—Austro-Hungarian troops on the Rumanian front again repulsed the Rumanians near Orsova and Hercules Puszta on Aug. 31, says the official statement issued at Vienna yesterday.

## HUGHES REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS AT KANSAS CITY

Says He Is Destructive Only to Lay Basis for Constructive Work—Only Spontaneous Applause Comes When Roosevelt Is Mentioned.

By a Post-Dispatch Staff Correspondent.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 2.—The Missouri Republicans who have been so eagerly awaiting the coming of Charles Evans Hughes had their first opportunity of hearing their presidential candidate and forming first hand impressions of him last night. Hughes made a five-minute speech at a banquet at the Muehlbach Hotel last night to 350 Republicans, and immediately afterward spoke to an audience of 800 in the Convention Hall.

The presidential candidate was in excellent voice after his four days' rest in the Colorado mountains, and he spoke with directness, earnestness and extemporaneously. He was greeted in Kansas City with the same kind of mild enthusiasm that former President Taft aroused in his campaign tours. Kansas City had made a great effort to make the most favorable showing for Mr. Hughes. National and State Committees, and county chairmen from Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Missouri had been invited to attend. Two thousand Union veterans, who had been attending the Grand Army Encampment here, remained over to hear the speech.

Applauded for Two Minutes.  
The representative of the Republican National Committee traveling with the candidate said that the Kansas City reception was the most enthusiastic of the tour, and that his speech delivered here was by far the best he has made. There were two minutes of applause when Hughes was presented to the audience by Walter S. Dickey, Republican senatorial nominee, as "the next President of the United States."

There was one outburst of spontaneous applause—and only one—while Mr. Hughes was speaking, and that was when he mentioned the name of Theodore Roosevelt. Many of the spectators arose in their seats, waved flags and shouted for "Teddy." Mrs. Hughes, sitting on the stage within a few feet of her husband, smiled faintly and fanned herself vigorously with a small black fan, while the crowd was cheering for Roosevelt. Approximately one-fourth of the audience left the hall while Hughes was speaking, and the rest of the hall was practically empty when he closed.

There was no crush of people around Convention Hall, as on the occasion of the recent visits of President Wilson and Col. Roosevelt to this city. The doors were opened early, and the only seats reserved were those for the platform guests and the Civil War veterans. Hughes appeared to be smarting under the criticism that he is destructive and not constructive.

"Now, it is charged," he said, in answer to this criticism, "that I am destructive and not constructive. Is it not constructive to apply the doctrine of a protective tariff? Is it not constructive to have efficiency in administration? My friends, we are destructive only in order to lay the basis for the constructive work which we promise to do for the benefit of the American people."

## Big Four Route ADDITIONAL COMFORT NEW LOUNGE CARS BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI

The new lounge cars are high-class sleepers with a large observation smoking room where the passengers can pass the time while the berths are being made ready at night or closed up in the morning. These cars are included in the equipment of two trains, as follows:

| Read Down                            | Read Up    |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| 9:30 p.m. Lv. St. Louis, Ar. ....    | 7:30 a.m.  |
| 5:00 a.m. Ar. Indianapolis, Lv. .... | 12:30 a.m. |
| 7:55 a.m. Ar. Cincinnati, Lv. ....   | 9:10 p.m.  |

For tickets, reservations and all information, apply to  
ST. LOUIS CITY TICKET OFFICE, 320 N. Broadway,  
Phones: Main 4290; Central 7415  
or Union Station.  
R. C. KENNEDY, Southwestern Passenger Agent.

**CASTOR OIL**  
ORANGE FLAVORED JELLY  
THE DOCTORS' REMEDY FOR  
STOMACH DISORDERS  
ALL DRUGGISTS

were killed and several hundred Mexicans slain.  
Hughes said that our flag is dishonored in Mexico, and that there is no contempt so vile that it has not been put upon us. He added that we do not cherish any ill will against the people of Mexico, as they are starving and bleeding, but he complained that we did not endeavor to supply a government in place of the one we destroyed, but left the Mexicans to spill all the blood they pleased. Our one duty has been clear, he said, and that is to establish a stable government in Mexico, and to aid the Mexicans in every practical and reasonable way.

**For Military Preparedness.**  
In order to maintain our self-respect, he said that we must have adequate military preparedness. He discussed the administration's program of preparedness with respect to the army, but expressed no opinion as to whether he regarded it as offering a sufficient measure of preparedness. He disclaimed any desire for militarism. He asserted that our naval ships are not fully manned, they should be, and that appropriations for the navy ought not simply to be large on paper, but that the money should be honestly and effectively spent. His previous criticisms of the Wilson administration with respect to the diplomatic service were repeated.

The protective tariff was discussed briefly by the candidate, who asserted that he proposed to buttress American interests with an honest tariff.

"The doctrine of the tariff for revenue only which our opponents have espoused, the doctrine which they have declared for generations, my friends, I submit in all good nature is not an American doctrine. It is opposed to our interests. Even they are beginning to realize it. They were talking very loudly four years ago with respect to the unconstitutionality, as they put it, of a protective tariff. They are now willing to be unconstitutional a little ways—at least to the extent of an inadequate duty on dyestuffs. They are now talking about momentous changes produced by the European war. They are speaking of an economic revolution. But they have not changed their doctrine. The leader in the House the other day once again declared it. You can hear it on every hand in Democratic circles."

**For Honest Tariff.**  
"I am for an honest tariff. No one need look to me for any private favors at the public expense. If we are not competent to apply a proper principle legitimately, we had better shut up shop. We can do it, and we have the ability and the honesty and the fairness to discharge its international duties to protect American labor from cheaper labor, as to protect American enterprise from enterprise conducted under different conditions; as to make possible an advance in American trade by giving us the opportunities we need for protection, then trust the party that really believes in the doctrine of protection."

The rest of the speech was devoted to a discussion of the merit system, which, he asserted, had been demoralized by the Democrats; to efficiency in government; to the need for a budget system; to Democratic appropriations, which he charged had been extravagant.

He continued to discuss the Mexican question at great length, and complained that American citizens had been massacred in Mexico and their property destroyed. He also discussed the seizure of the custom house at Vera Cruz, and, in effect, charged that we had been actually at war with Mexico, when there was a skirmish at Vera Cruz, in which some American soldiers



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**HOLD a stiff back and over they go—the playground's ringing with shouts. These are the boys that make Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes disappear. One good bowlful only starts the appetite for more. They want Kellogg's, the original—always crisp and full of flavor. Packed Waxtite—Look for this signature.**

**W.K. Kellogg**  
Imitations come and go! They change their name. They change their form. Some do both. Kellogg's—the Original Toasted Corn Flakes—remain as original as ever—light, and dainty, appetizing in flavor with a melting crispness on the tongue.

## Hughes Here for Speech Tonight at the Coliseum

Continued From Page One.

smile disclosed prominent upper teeth. Mrs. Hughes smiled and bowed and once waved her hand.

**Lines Up for Photographers.**  
At the exit a stop was made for the accommodation of the photographers lined up there. After the shutters clicked a move was made toward the automobiles but the photographers asked for another "shot" and Mrs. Hughes laughed and said "all right," and they were snapped again.

At the head of the automobile procession was a limousine. Mayor Kiel was about to assist Judge and Mrs. Hughes into it when the candidate stopped.

"I don't want a closed car," he said. "I understood that you requested a closed car," said the Mayor.

Judge Hughes explained that his request was for a closed car to take him from the Coliseum to his hotel after his speech tonight.

"If I rode in a closed car," he said, "the people would think I was an invader."

The open car of Chief of Detectives Allender was next in line. Mayor Kiel escorted Judge and Mrs. Hughes to that car. Allender said there were better cars there than his, but if Mr. and Mrs. Hughes would ride in his car he would be honored.

Owners of some of the better cars came forward with eager proffer, but Judge Hughes said: "Let it go. This is all right."

So they climbed in, Judge and Mrs. Hughes occupying the back seat. Mayor Kiel using a drop-seat and Chief Allender sitting in front with the chauffeur.

Judge Hughes glanced around at the fruit stands on the west side of Twentieth streets and the Afro-American boarding houses, the windows of which were filled with a motley assortment of human beings in early morning attire, and turning to Mayor Kiel, he said:

"Mayor, this is a great town." The Mayor admitted that it was. And so the ride to the hotel was made in an open car.

When they arrived at the Hotel Jefferson the entrance was blocked by two taxicabs, which had to be removed before the party could leave their car. About 150 persons were grouped about the entrance and a faint cheer was given as Judge Hughes stepped from the car and made a broad sweep with his dark gray Fedora hat.

He escorted Mrs. Hughes inside the hotel, in the lobby of which was the usual shifting crowd of guests and visitors, who stopped a moment to gaze curiously at them as they repaired to their suite.

**Hughes Calls for Barber.**  
Shortly after Mr. Hughes went to his rooms a call was sent down for a barber and Gus Wunderly of the Jefferson staff went up with his shaver and other utensils. When he came down he was too proud to grant an interview, but it was understood that he did nothing

more than trim and comb the candidate's hair and whiskers.

Three reporters were at the door of the barber shop trying to get a chance to speak to Gus, and Mayor Kiel and Manager Sonnenburg were also standing there, waiting for Judge Lamm to come out, when the head barber appeared and said: "I wish you fellows could move away from this door. You are blocking the doorway. We want to get some cash customers in here."

Mayor Kiel and Manager Sonnenburg and the three reporters moved away. At 10:05 o'clock Mrs. Hughes left the hotel, accompanied by Miss Fannie Todd Clark, Mrs. Jacob Babler and Mrs. A. O. Wall, for the Country Club, where she was to be the guest of Mrs. George F. Steedman.

At 10:25 Mr. Hughes left the hotel in an open car, accompanied by Mayor Kiel, Judge Lamm and others, with detectives on the running board. There were about 200 persons about the hotel entrance. One of them said "Hurrah, Mr. Hughes." Mr. Hughes removed his hat and bowed and there was a faint cheer.

**Few on Street Recognize Hughes.**  
Through Twelfth street and Olive street only casual attention was paid to the party until Seventh street was reached. There two men raised their hats. Mr. Hughes raised his hat, too. At Broadway someone shouted: "There goes the candidate." Mr. Hughes bowed.

About 300 persons were gathered about the Planter's entrance. There was hand-clapping and cheering when the party arrived.

The candidate was taken to the parlor floor. He asked Mayor Kiel where the reception was to be held. "Right here," the Mayor said. "The people will come up one stairway and go down the other."

"It would be more democratic, wouldn't it," said Hughes, "if we held it in the lobby."

Manager Walker of the Planter's said they were welcome to go down to the lobby, but Mayor Kiel thought it was better to have the reception upstairs and the candidate acquiesced. About 750 persons shook hands with him.

Several members of the Republican City Committee, acting as volunteer stewards, kept saying: "Step lively" and "Keep on moving." Mayor Kiel, by the side of the candidate said: "Take your time. There's plenty of time."

One asked: "Is this President Hughes?"

"No, it is Mister Hughes," answered the candidate.

Another said: "I voted for Lincoln, Mr. Hughes, and I'm going to vote for you." Mr. Hughes thanked him.

Still another told him that Massachusetts was going solid for him, and he seemed glad of the good tidings from Massachusetts.

Most of them just wished him success. One woman went a little further. "I wish you success for your sake and Roosevelt's sake," she said. Mr. Hughes thanked her.

When it was over Mayor Kiel told the candidate some suffragists wanted to see him, and asked if he would see them. He seemed undecided. Some of the members of his party advised him not to see them. He started along the corridor toward Parlor A.

The suffragists beat him to it and were waiting for him at the door. They surrounded him and asked him to make them a little speech. "Oh, really, I

can't," he said. "I've spoken on this matter before."

"Give us something to remember you by," they pleaded, meaning a pretty sentiment that they could carry away. "You know what I have already said," he replied.

Mrs. H. W. Faber of 2139 South Jefferson avenue insisted that he give them "one word."

"Well, my heart is with you," said the candidate.

The suffragists huzzahed.

Mrs. Charles P. Johnson said, in an aside: "His heart may be with us, but we would like his head, too."

**HUGHES ASKED TO REPLY TO 10 QUESTIONS**  
Under the heading, "Yes or No, Mr. Hughes," St. Louis newspapers carried advertisements today asking Candidate Hughes to answer 10 specific questions touching categorically upon his condemnations of the Wilson administration.

The questions were formulated early in the campaign by noted publicists and literary men of the country. They were contained in an open letter which declared that "generalities are without value," and actually demanded that the candidate get away from the generalities of his campaign of opposition as he waged it thus far and get down to particulars.

The Democratic National Committee has caused similar advertisements to appear in the press of every city which Mr. Hughes has visited on his great swing across the country. As in St. Louis, they have greeted him everywhere, on his arrival. The questions are:

1. Would you have filed instant protest against the invasion of Belgium and backed up that protest with the United States Navy?

2. It is rampant nonsense to talk about action that would have prevented the Lusitania tragedy. The vague advertisement did not appear until shortly before the hour of sailing. The occurrence was one of the things that civilization has made the world regard as incredible. The only honest question is this: Would you have made the disaster the subject of diplomatic negotiations or would you have broken relations with Germany at once?

3. Would you have urged upon Congress an embargo upon the shipment of munitions to the allies?

4. Would you urge universal compulsory military service?

5. You are frank in stating that Huerta's morals were of no concern to America. Does this mean that you would have recognized Huerta?

6. As matters stand today, would you be in favor of intervening in Mexico?

7. Does your attack upon the Wilson shipping bill mean that you are in favor of ship subsidies?

8. You speak enthusiastically of the rights of the worker. Does this imply that you endorse the Clayton anti-trust law and the seamen's bill? Or will you urge their repeal?

9. What are your specific complaints against the Federal reserve law?

10. As Governor of New York, you opposed the income tax amendment. Does this antagonism persist? Do you or do you not believe in paying for preparedness out of a tax on incomes, inheritances and munitions? Thus far, Mr. Hughes has made no attempt to give direct answers to these interrogations.

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**LAMM GIVEN NO ATTENTION BY COMMITTEES GREETING HUGHES**  
Carries Own Suitcase, Pushes Way Through Crowd and Boards Street Car for Hotel.

Former Judge Henry Lamm, Republican nominee for Governor, arrived on the Hughes special but shifted for himself after leaving the train, the members of the Republican State and city committees being solely occupied with the candidate for President.

Judge Lamm, carrying his own suitcase, buffeted his way through the Reception Committee and the shifting groups of commuters.

He went out the Twentieth street gate, where automobiles were in waiting for the Hughes party, but did not enter one. Two or three minutes later, alone and still carrying his suitcase, he walked across into Market street and boarded a street car to go to the Planter's Hotel.

**RICCARDI IS ARRESTED AGAIN**  
Constantino Vincent Riccardi, lawyer and frequent of West End cabarets, who was arrested Tuesday in Kansas City to answer charges of fraud in his dealings with clients in St. Louis, was arrested a second time in his office in the Boatmen's Bank building this morning on a charge made by Mrs. Catarina Garavaglia of 487 Daguerre avenue that he had defrauded her of \$600.

Failing to obtain a \$1000 bond Riccardi was placed in the city jail.

Man Hurt by Fall From Auto.  
James King, 18 years old, of 525 Patton avenue, fell from the running board of an automobile at Arlington and Easton avenues last night and at the city hospital it was found that he had concussion of the brain.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry—Credit.  
Easiest terms and lowest prices in the city.  
Lottis Bros. & Co., 24 ft. 308 N. 6th street.

**Your Mercantile Savings Account should be opened on or before Sept. 5th it will then draw interest from Sept. 1st.**

Your savings in the Mercantile will be under Government protection. As a member of the Federal Reserve System the Mercantile Trust Company is subject to the same supervision and examinations as National Banks.

**Mercantile Trust Company**  
Eighth and Locust  
Member Federal Reserve System—U. S. Government Protection

**SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.**  
**Brown's Business College, St. Louis**  
Special practical courses preparing students for a position as Secretary, Stenographer, Book Reporter, Business Manager, Salesman, or Accountant—also Civil Service. You get a business training but once. Therefore select the best school—190,000 former students have successfully selected Brown's as the best business training school in America. By far the largest and best business training institution in St. Louis.  
Start With Sept. Class Next Tuesday—Term Begins.  
St. Louis' leading business firms employ our students and have for past 50 years. You, too, can prepare for and secure a business position. Put yourself in our hands and we will see you clear through to success. Start Next Tuesday.  
**Brown's Business College, St. Louis**  
PECK AND READ, Owners.  
Find phones in book. Five schools in this city.  
**St. Louis' Leading Business Training School**

**OCEAN STEAMERS.**  
**CUNARD**  
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL  
CARPATIA ..... SAT. SEPT. 10, 11 P. M.  
ORDUNA ..... SAT. SEPT. 10, 11 P. M.  
TUSCANIA ..... SAT. SEPT. 10, 11 P. M.  
SAXONIA ..... SAT. SEPT. 10, 11 P. M.  
CARPATIA ..... SAT. SEPT. 10, 11 P. M.  
NEW YORK—FALMOUTH—LONDON  
ANDANIA ..... SAT. SEPT. 10, 11 P. M.  
FALMOUTH ..... SAT. SEPT. 10, 11 P. M.  
ALANONIA ..... SAT. SEPT. 10, 11 P. M.  
T. F. Harrington, 218 N. 10th St., St. Louis.

**ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF CHIROPODY**  
THE only ethical chiropody college in Chicago authorized to confer degree of Doctor of Chiropractic. This college conducts the largest orthopedic clinic in the city. The faculty comprises many well-known physicians, surgeons, practicing chiropodists, etc. The college is complete with modern equipment, including X-ray apparatus, etc. and the latest and most efficient facilities are used. Full term opens Sept. 5th. Day and night classes. Write for full particulars to the Secretary, 1221 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

**AUSTRALIA**  
Hawatulu, Suva, New Zealand  
R.M.S. "NIAGARA" R.M.S. "HAKARA"  
(3000 tons)  
Sail from VICTORIA, B. C. Sept. 27.  
Oct. 25. Net. 28. Rates, 1st. 10s. 6d. 2nd. 6s. 6d. 3rd. 4s. 6d. 4th. 3s. 6d. 5th. 2s. 6d. 6th. 2s. 6d. 7th. 2s. 6d. 8th. 2s. 6d. 9th. 2s. 6d. 10th. 2s. 6d. 11th. 2s. 6d. 12th. 2s. 6d. 13th. 2s. 6d. 14th. 2s. 6d. 15th. 2s. 6d. 16th. 2s. 6d. 17th. 2s. 6d. 18th. 2s. 6d. 19th. 2s. 6d. 20th. 2s. 6d. 21st. 2s. 6d. 22nd. 2s. 6d. 23rd. 2s. 6d. 24th. 2s. 6d. 25th. 2s. 6d. 26th. 2s. 6d. 27th. 2s. 6d. 28th. 2s. 6d. 29th. 2s. 6d. 30th. 2s. 6d. 31st. 2s. 6d. 1st. 2s. 6d. 2nd. 2s. 6d. 3rd. 2s. 6d. 4th. 2s. 6d. 5th. 2s. 6d. 6th. 2s. 6d. 7th. 2s. 6d. 8th. 2s. 6d. 9th. 2s. 6d. 10th. 2s. 6d. 11th. 2s. 6d. 12th. 2s. 6d. 13th. 2s. 6d. 14th. 2s. 6d. 15th. 2s. 6d. 16th. 2s. 6d. 17th. 2s. 6d. 18th. 2s. 6d. 19th. 2s. 6d. 20th. 2s. 6d. 21st. 2s. 6d. 22nd. 2s. 6d. 23rd. 2s. 6d. 24th. 2s. 6d. 25th. 2s. 6d. 26th. 2s. 6d. 27th. 2s. 6d. 28th. 2s. 6d. 29th. 2s. 6d. 30th. 2s. 6d. 31st. 2s. 6d. 1st. 2s. 6d. 2nd. 2s. 6d. 3rd. 2s. 6d. 4th. 2s. 6d. 5th. 2s. 6d. 6th. 2s. 6d. 7th. 2s. 6d. 8th. 2s. 6d. 9th. 2s. 6d. 10th. 2s. 6d. 11th. 2s. 6d. 12th. 2s. 6d. 13th. 2s. 6d. 14th. 2s. 6d. 15th. 2s. 6d. 16th. 2s. 6d. 17th. 2s. 6d. 18th. 2s. 6d. 19th. 2s. 6d. 20th. 2s. 6d. 21st. 2s. 6d. 22nd. 2s. 6d. 23rd. 2s. 6d. 24th. 2s. 6d. 25th. 2s. 6d. 26th. 2s. 6d. 27th. 2s. 6d. 28th. 2s. 6d. 29th. 2s. 6d. 30th. 2s. 6d. 31st. 2s. 6d. 1st. 2s. 6d. 2nd. 2s. 6d. 3rd. 2s. 6d. 4th. 2s. 6d. 5th. 2s. 6d. 6th. 2s. 6d. 7th. 2s. 6d. 8th. 2s. 6d. 9th. 2s. 6d. 10th. 2s. 6d. 11th. 2s. 6d. 12th. 2s. 6d. 13th. 2s. 6d. 14th. 2s. 6d. 15th. 2s. 6d. 16th. 2s. 6d. 17th. 2s. 6d. 18th. 2s. 6d. 19th. 2s. 6d. 20th. 2s. 6d. 21st. 2s. 6d. 22nd. 2s. 6d. 23rd. 2s. 6d. 24th. 2s. 6d. 25th. 2s. 6d. 26th. 2s. 6d. 27th. 2s. 6d. 28th. 2s. 6d. 29th. 2s. 6d. 30th. 2s. 6d. 31st. 2s. 6d. 1st. 2s. 6d. 2nd. 2s. 6d. 3rd. 2s. 6d. 4th. 2s. 6d. 5th. 2s. 6d. 6th. 2s. 6d. 7th. 2s. 6d. 8th. 2s. 6d. 9th. 2s. 6d. 10th. 2s. 6d. 11th. 2s. 6d. 12th. 2s. 6d. 13th. 2s. 6d. 14th. 2s. 6d. 15th. 2s. 6d. 16th. 2s. 6d. 17th. 2s. 6d. 18th. 2s. 6d. 19th. 2s. 6d. 20th. 2s. 6d. 21st. 2s. 6d. 22nd. 2s. 6d. 23rd. 2s. 6d. 24th. 2s. 6d. 25th. 2s. 6d. 26th. 2s. 6d. 27th. 2s. 6d. 28th. 2s. 6d. 29th. 2s. 6d. 30th. 2s. 6d. 31st. 2s. 6d. 1st. 2s. 6d. 2nd. 2s. 6d. 3rd. 2s. 6d. 4th. 2s. 6d. 5th. 2s. 6d. 6th. 2s. 6d. 7th. 2s. 6d. 8th. 2s. 6d. 9th. 2s. 6d. 10th. 2s. 6d. 11th. 2s. 6d. 12th. 2s. 6d. 13th. 2s. 6d. 14th. 2s. 6d. 15th. 2s. 6d. 16th. 2s. 6d. 17th. 2s. 6d. 18th. 2s. 6d. 19th. 2s. 6d. 20th. 2s. 6d. 21st. 2s. 6d. 22nd. 2s. 6d. 23rd. 2s. 6d. 24th. 2s. 6d. 25th. 2s. 6d. 26th. 2s. 6d. 27th. 2s. 6d. 28th. 2s. 6d. 29th. 2s. 6d. 30th. 2s. 6d. 31st. 2s. 6d. 1st. 2s. 6d. 2nd. 2s. 6d. 3rd. 2s. 6d. 4th. 2s. 6d. 5th. 2s



## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULTZER, Dec. 18, 1878.  
Published by the Pultzer Publishing Co.,  
210-212 N. Broadway.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL IN ADVANCE**  
Daily and Sunday, one year.....\$12.00  
Daily only, one year.....\$10.00  
Sunday only, one year.....\$5.00  
BY CARRIER IN ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS, per  
month only, one year.....\$12.00  
Remit either by postal order, express money order  
or St. Louis exchange.  
Entered at postoffice, St. Louis, Mo., as second-class  
matter.

## THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM.

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULTZER.

April 10, 1907.

## POST-DISPATCH

Circulation

Average for the First 7

Months of 1916:

Sunday 365,998

Only

Daily 211,759

Equalled Only by FIVE SUNDAY Newspapers  
in the UNITED STATES. Three in New York  
and Two in Chicago.

Biggest West of the Mississippi.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Park Entrance Enlargement.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I have noted with interest the cut showing the proposed enlargement of the present entrance to Forest Park at Union boulevard, as contained in your issue of Aug. 25.

It is difficult to understand the reasoning to justify the diversion of more traffic to this point at considerable cost, so long as it is blocked by the dangerous double-track surface crossing of the Wabash Railway immediately in front of this entrance.

It takes no technical knowledge, to understand that increasing the traffic here will also greatly increase the danger of injury to pedestrians and vehicles. On the other hand, if there is any prospect of carrying out the city's plans for a depressed railway crossing at this point would be likely to be largely wasted because of modifications required to conform to the new design, especially in the matter of grades.

This is the only remaining entrance to the park occurring at the axial intersection of two important boulevards. This fact, together with the circumstance of the underground crossing, creates an unequalled opportunity for a dignified and monumental architectural feature of city planning, which it would be a pity to kill forever by ill-considered and premature construction.

The statement has also been made in the press that an elephant house and other buildings were soon to be erected in the park, although information is lacking as to the character or exact location of the proposed buildings.

I have the authority of a member of the City Art Commission to the statement that none of these important matters had been submitted to that body for consideration, although reported to have the approval of the Board of Public Service.

Public opinion should be aroused to prevent the waste of money and opportunity through ill-considered "improvements" undertaken without the advice or approval of the best qualified experts obtainable. Instances have multiplied recently showing the absolute and immediate necessity of obtaining our comprehensive city plan, and the absolute folly of the present methods of conducting important construction projects.

The remedy lies with the City Plan Commission, if backed by public opinion and supplied with sufficient funds to produce results within a reasonable time.

THOMAS C. YOUNG.

## Presidents With and Without Whiskers.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

As long as so much is being said just now about beards, it might be interesting to take a look at the different Presidents. Washington, the elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe were all clean-shaven. John Quincy Adams wore short side whiskers, Jackson was beardless, Van Buren also wore short side whiskers; then comes the elder Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan, all beardless. Next are Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, all wearing beards. Grover Cleveland follows, with a mustache only—the first President to have that. William Harrison, with a long, heavy beard, comes next. Then McKinley, clean shaven, and then Roosevelt and Taft, wearing mustaches only.

Wilson, with a long, clean face, beats two men with mustaches, and now the question is, can he beat one man with big, bushy whiskers?

W. L. STOVALL.

## Protection of Milk Drivers.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Your editorial entitled "Dismarm the Gunmen" in your paper of August 30th, advocating disarmament both sides in the dairy strike is correct in principle, but will not work in practice. The attempt to enforce this correct theory has brought about a condition today that is very unfair to all that class of people who work in banks, wholesale houses, railroad offices and all indoor clerical positions. That, however, is a big subject in itself, so let us simply apply your theory to the milk drivers strike. The present driver has a definite route to follow. He can absolutely be identified, because he must be on a milk wagon. His duties require him to go through alleys alone. The strike is not identified. He does not have to be in any particular place, and is seldom alone. Experience absolutely proves that the present drivers are not safe and no other police department on earth has ever been able to furnish absolute protection. The present driver is engaged in a lawful occupation, and knows that he is liable to be attacked by superior numbers at a very disadvantageous place, because his attackers select the place.

The practical way, since it is impossible to have policemen every place, is to let the police department approve of the character and habits of the present drivers, and give them a permit to carry arms.

A. CONSUMER.

## WHAT WOULD MR. HUGHES DO?

The questions heretofore thrown at Mr. Hughes, with reference to the Wilson administration, related to past acts. "What would you have done?" is the form of the pending unanswered questions.

Now, however, Mr. Hughes has an opportunity to pass upon a live public question. The crisis in the railroad controversy and the President's conduct with regard to it have brought up several important public questions upon which a candidate for the presidency should have an opinion. Mr. Hughes, as the head of the Republican party seeking control of the Government, should have well defined views on the railroad dispute, and the measures suggested to Congress by President Wilson. He has an opportunity to advise the President, the Congress and the country on the subject. We ask Mr. Hughes these questions:

*Is President Wilson right or wrong in his method of attempting to avert the railroad strike?*

*Do you approve the measures he has recommended to Congress?*

*Specifically, do you favor the eight-hour bill pending in Congress?*

*What would you do in this crisis if you were President?*

We ask Mr. Hughes to answer these questions while he is in St. Louis.

It is better to settle strikes and prevent wars than to be twice President.

## THE STRIKE—AND BASEBALL.

Horrible thought—should a prolonged railroad strike end the American League race and leave the Browns halted in mid-career suspended like Mohammed's coffin, below the pennant!

There has never been a time when St. Louis fans could contemplate a national catastrophe with so little equanimity. Should the catastrophe befall, precautions should be taken to have both the Browns and the Cardinals at home.

Immediately in the wake of the San Francisco earthquake the entire population amused itself at the baseball park, which offered the only solace in the situation. If the strike comes along as scheduled, there will be little for the average city to do besides watch ball games—until the supply of baseballs gives out.

The German volume on the Deutschland undersea commercial achievement is to be "the size of a grand piano." Very well. It really deserves more attention than any battle of the big war.

## NATURE'S FORETHOUGHT.

In view of the war losses, Nature has begun (or is continuing) a wonderful scheme of birth control. In the Baudecouque ward of the Materne Hospital in Paris there were born on one day recently 23 children. Of these 21 were males. On the same day, in an adjoining ward of the same hospital, 17 children were born, 16 of them males. The necessity of having to raise Amazon regiments for the next big foolish European war may never happen.

Will the Teddy tirades do anybody any good—even the Colonel himself?

## NEW YORK'S MILK TROUBLES.

For some time past the farmers who furnish the milk for New York consumers have been threatening to strike unless they could get a better price for their product. They have been getting, from the city dealers, 3 1/2 cents a quart, and as low as 2 1/2 cents in the summer months, while the consumer has had to pay from 9 cents up. The figures are an indictment of the city dealers, who evidently take an undue share of the profits.

New York State, fortunately, has a Department of Foods and Markets, with a Commissioner who is doing his best to serve the producer, dealer and consumer in such a way as to do justice to all concerned. Through this department the farmers are able to market, direct to the consumer, apples, eggs and all kinds of vegetables. And recently the department has been active in the milk controversy. The organized milk producers, who have more than 100,000 cows, have made the department their representative. As such, he has notified the city dealers that no contracts for milk will be signed by his clients for the coming winter, unless they are guaranteed a cent more per quart for milk. And it is the intention of the department to see to it that the price to the consumer shall not be raised to make this extra cent. Commissioner Dillon says:

If the distributors balk, I am ready to advertise for companies or capital that will buy our milk and distribute it. The price our farmers are asking is an advance on present rates, but it does not yet quite cover cost. This is interesting to St. Louis milk consumers, dealers and to the producers who supply this city. Our present trouble is with the dealers and their drivers. The experience in New York points to the possibility of State or municipal control of the milk marketing and distribution, if disputes constantly cut down the supply or deprive the people of one of the necessities of life. The people will not always endure with patience battles between those whose business it is to handle their daily food.

## THE CAT AS A GERM CARRIER.

The Philadelphia Women's Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals takes issue with Chief McCrudden of the Housing and Sanitation Bureau on the question of cats carrying disease germs. The women deny that this has been proved by any competent authority.

Unlike the dog, the cat has always had the reputation of being a clean animal. That, of course, is because cats lick themselves vigorously, as far as they can reach. But that habit, in itself, can hardly be called cleanly. Whatever germs may be deposited on the cat's fur she swallows. And, as many disease germs are destroyed by the gastric fluid of the stomach, that fact is in the cat's favor.

To test the question whether or not the cat's fur, before licking, is a depository of harmful germs, why does not some enterprising bacteriologist try the experiment, with say a hundred cats, of catching each pussy immediately after she is through licking herself and before she has swallowed, and swab her tongue? In this way the germs would be made manifest. It's not easy, but few things in science are.

germs, why does not some enterprising bacteriologist try the experiment, with say a hundred cats, of catching each pussy immediately after she is through licking herself and before she has swallowed, and swab her tongue? In this way the germs would be made manifest. It's not easy, but few things in science are.

Railroads are supposed to be public servants. Present conditions seem to indicate that it is merely a supposition.

## SOMETHING TO CRY ABOUT.

While discussing his responsibility should he call off this strike Mr. Garretson, head of the Order of Railway Conductors, wept. He said it was a serious matter for which he would have to answer to the membership.

It would be a much more serious matter if, while the President and the Congress are doing all in their power to pass a bill satisfactory to the railway employees, the strike were not called off. Such a monstrous blunder would result in more tears and sadder tears than have yet been shed. It would be disastrous blow to the brotherhoods.

Some good men are amazed at Mr. Fairbanks' virtual endorsement of the Assassin Huerta. The matter is of little consequence. Mr. Fairbanks is only a candidate for the unimportant vice presidency.

## A PEACE STRATEGY BOARD IN ACTION.

By Charlotte Rumbold.

New York City has lost many dead and as many more crippled for life in the last three months by infantile paralysis.

The Zeppelins, in 80 raids during 18 months, did not cost the whole British Isles so dear.

New York was as unprepared as London to meet so strange and terrifying an enemy from out of the air. The cities lie equally helpless and open. There is no protection, no shield for either.

England rose to meet the danger with all its organized ingenuity—munitions commissions, anti-aircraft guns, aviation experts, coast guards, warning bells and lights.

New York meets its enemy with almost as complete an equipment—now. Just as our peace strategy board in St. Louis would be, if faced with such an enemy, New York's was hampered at first by lack of money. That means lack of trained officers in a Health Department as much as in an army or navy. You can no more make a trained epidemiologist in a week than a trained commander of an aviation corps.

New York is in a state of siege. It is ready now, having lost hundreds of children, to give the health authorities full command. They certainly are taking it.

The health experts from over all the United States have been called to Washington to plan the campaign of defense. With them have met the railroad and Pullman car managers. The Pullmans, with their stuffed upholstery, are common carriers of every kind of thing, and make an epidemic as much an interstate matter as rates on coal.

The Federal contract labor law was suspended for the first time for many years so as to admit volunteer nurses from Ottawa, Canada. For there is a shortage of nurses. Does it sound like Belgium? But our "preparedness" campaign no more prepared us for an attack by polioyellitis—polio in the subway patois—than England's did her for an attack of Zeppelins.

Just as England finds volunteers for all sorts of unusual service, so does New York. The men and women who act as coast guards and drive motor cars all night to give warning when a gray shape slips through the clouds are not all his majesty's soldiers or sailors. When your trolley car or automobile from New York is stopped at White Plains or Yonkers and searched for concealed children, not all the serious men who look under the seats and strip the covers off large bundles are municipal health officers. The women who are doing the house to house visiting, explaining the first symptoms of the disease and the necessity for immediate treatment are many of them not municipal nurses, but members of mothers' clubs.

The blood serum from people who themselves suffered from the disease in childhood seems, so far, the best help. And the line of volunteers, working men, club men, gunmen, schoolgirls, prostitutes, crippled and straight, waiting their turns to stretch themselves on the operating table to give as many ounces of blood as the surgeon thinks they can spare, is one of the wonder stories of this "Bagdad on the Subway."

London or Berlin, New York or St. Louis, all we need is to know, we'll all do our bit. But why can't we know before we lose thousands? Before we give our St. Louis Health Department money and power to clean up our housing situation, establish its laboratories, train its men, must we literally see a massacre of the innocents?

## OUR NEW GIANT-GUNS.

From the Philadelphia Record.  
Ordnance experts of the army are at work on designs for 42-centimetre and larger field howitzers. These huge guns are indispensable adjuncts to any modern field army; the French and British are now employing huge naval guns, hastily adapted to transportation with field armies. The problem of mobility is the most difficult one connected with the use of these monsters of ordnance. If our roads are not adapted to their movements, then the guns will have to be adapted to the roads. Guns of 16-inch or larger calibre transportable on rails only might do for employment as mobile coast defenses, but if they are to be considered real field guns they must be able to go wherever a field army can go. If the Austrians found means for moving their big Skoda howitzers over the bottomless roads of Poland and Galicia, American ordnance officers ought to be capable of doing as well or better.

## AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

From Paris La Libre Parole.

Is not the fate of the world more closely linked with the fate of Verdun, the Italian defensive maneuvers, the Russian offensive and the naval activities of the fleets than with the American Presidential election? Moreover, to place the responsibility of European destinies upon the sympathies of the great American people is reposing in that people a great deal more than it expects from us. Is it not granting to the spectators of the greatest and most extensive drama that ever was displayed in the field of history of much more importance than to those who are taking a heroic part and who lay down their lives in the midst of it? But in spite of all this, we repeat, it is American sympathy for which we care the most.



"COME, CHARLEY, TELL US ALL ABOUT IT!"

## JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH by Clark McAdams

## WELCOME, MR. HUGHES!

FROM the East came a master of science, A dangerous fellow, when still, Who at last has resorted to violence— The result you may judge as you will; I was there when the silence was broken, And the things that he said were absurd; But, lest someone may think that I'm joking, I'll repeat a few lines that I heard:

"Gentlemen, I am loathe to address you, For silence is golden to me, Yet the Democrats sorely oppress you, And that of course never should be; I will take for my text at this meeting A subject familiar to all, And I hope in return for my greeting You will vote for, Charles Evans this Fall.

"We are like a great ship on the ocean With a novice controlling the helm, Whose mind is quite filled with a notion That he's steering us straight for a realm Where prosperity e'er holds dominion, And peace and benevolence dwell; But gentlemen, here's my opinion, He's sailing us right into Hell!"

"He refuses to look at a compass, Always taking his course from the stars, Never giving a whoop for the rumpus He is causing among the old tars, Who once sailed when the ship was commanded By men from the G. O. P. Clan, Who used to get what they demanded— Whatever it was—to a man.

"He calls the old ship where he pleases— To the East—to the West—anywhere! And it really seems that the breezes Are always assisting him there; But there's only one end to such cruising, It's a wreck of the good ship of state, So that's why I'm so strongly abusing The fool kind of shipping I hate.

"Yet, ill say he has sailed like a sailor On a terribly dangerous sea, But still I maintain he's no sailor And never, oh never, could be; Therefore friends, let us meet with disaster, Let's change pilots before it's too late— Place a lawyer and not a schoolmaster At the helm of the old ship of state."

Mister Hughes, you admit we are sailing On a terribly dangerous sea, And you claim that our pilot is sailing; But it doesn't look that way to me. For if I'm any judge of elections And not, as you may think, a fool, I suggest that you sever connections And go looking around for a school.

A. WARREN.

Von Hindenburg probably will not last very long as the German Chief of Staff, the way things are going. Unless Gott will take the job, we don't see how the Kaiser can escape a beating.

## MOISTURE.

MOISTURE is a loose combination of oxygen and hydrogen which sometimes thickens and falls on the earth in the form of rain. Its distribution is a horrible blotch. Almost no moisture is available on great areas of the earth, others have too much of it, and still others have lots of it when it is not needed and almost none of it when it is needed. Fortunately for the continued reign of Providence, it is not responsible to humankind for what it does with the moisture, and nothing can be done to have the distribution of this precious substance conform in any systematic way to the needs of man. If some political party were responsible for the distribution of moisture, it would be better looked after, or the party would be recalled. Providence is not subject to the recall, and it can indulge in any kind of monkey business about rain that happens to suit its tyrannical fancy. Moisture is necessary to crops, and when there is no moisture we do not have any crops. Last year there was so much moisture that crops failed over great areas where for prior years there were no crops because there was no moisture at all. This year there was no moisture in the Mississippi Valley when corn needed it badly, and too much when corn scarcely needed it at all. It is the biggest mess we have ever investigated.

## THE VICTIMS.

BLESSED are they that suffer persecution for justice sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Matthew, V. 7.

The King of kings is mangle born, No retinue nor golden store, The scoff and scourge, the piercing thorn, The wrath of kings and priests He bore.

With bleeding feet He climbed the hill, Despoiled, unfriended and alone; A victim of the rabble's will, The jest and jibe, the hurled stone.

He's hanged and mangled on a Cross He murmurs not at spear or gall; That sinners might redeem the loss, Occasioned by the parent's fall.

No cause that ever helped mankind, Promote His kingdom upon earth; Seek freedom for the heart and mind, But had a manger for its birth.

Was scolded, scoffed at, vilified, Betrayed by silver and caress; The false upheld, the truth denied; By purchased forum, pulpit, press.

And he who dare His cause defend, And 'rouse the wrath of vested wrong; Is scourged by foe, scoffed at by friend, And penalized by rage and throng.

And when life's evening shadows fall, Ambition, health and hope have flown; With broken heart he quaffs the gall, Cross-laden treads the press alone.

THOMAS QUINN,

St. Louis, Aug. 24, 1916.

If Mr. Hughes is to spill beans while he is here, why couldn't we all have a good laugh over it by having him speak on a tin roof?

## ANSWERS TO QUERIES

## BEAUTY CULTURE.

**FLAYER.**—A complexion naturally yellow cannot be changed. Combined with fresh horseradish, cream is a thoroughly harmless bleach and is a positive one. In preparing it the root is grated in the proportion of the tablespoonful to a half pint of cream. The two should stand together for 24 hours in a cool place, and the mixture should be strained then. The liquid is liberally applied to the face or hands after bathing or tanning, and allowed to remain on as long as may be. If done at night it should be washed off until morning, but if applied in the afternoon, immediately after exposure to the sun and wind, for as short a time as an hour it will bring relief. Bottle of horseradish cannot be substituted for the fresh root, which must be grated. (For pimples see Answer No. 14.)

## LAW POINTS.

**H. E. F.**—You may destroy as much of your own money as you please.

**EDNA M.**—The man's wife may be arrested if she disturbs your peace without cause.

**M. E. R.**—To obtain marriage license, both parties must be present. An absent party would have to be represented by a voucher.

**WORMS D. L.**—Your foolish husband is violating the law. Talk with Chief of Police, 12th street, and City Attorney, Municipal Courts Bldg., 14th and Market.

**D. H.**—When union men are employed by a railroad and strike and the railroad employs nonunion men their place is no law to compel the road to re-employ them should the strike succeed.

**DANIALS.**—The fact that a person gives a check on a bank in which he has no funds at the time, or which he has no account, does not make him liable for fraud. To make him liable for fraud he must at the time he issues the check, obtain from the person to whom he gives it, property or money or some other valuable consideration.

**L. A. R.**—If the party from whom you purchased held the second deed to the title purchase, receiver of Sheriff would be valid and to go into details of such titles and matters incident thereto is out of the question. If all requirements of law have been fully complied with, no question of a purchaser receiving a good title would arise. But that is just it. Such sales are brought in so negligent a manner that titles of this kind cannot be trusted and are generally set aside when litigated in time by tax-payers' owner, and those that are not, though title may not be good at time of sale, it usually ripens into valid title at some rolls by, under statute of limitation.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**SUFFERED.**—Phone chemist.

**JOHN.**—Domestic wood pulp, 25 to 35 per ton.

**GRATEFUL.**—Any capable physician can tell you about tetelin treatment.

**LEN.**—Margaret Sanger, 34 Post Ave., New York, lectured on birth control.

**XXX.**—Write Provident Association, 221 Locust st., for full information as to organs.

**FLORENCE.**—Snuff-taking is just a bad habit. Perhaps the young man has not sufficient will to get rid of it.

**STRANGER.**—Father Dunne's Newsboys' Home, Garrison and Washington Sts., New York.

**XX.**—We don't know how you could be rid of crab grass and weeds except by uprooting it or keeping it cut closely.

**E. C. C.**—Jobber is one who buys goods in bulk from the importer or manufacturer and sells to the retailer. The young man is a jobber.

**GEO.**—Customs receipts, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 220



# The Rhyme Word

The story of an expert young mechanic who was something of a galant, a diplomat and also a poet when it came to suggesting the proper word to ring with "dove."

By George Elmer Cobb.

"HAT'S luck!" uttered Mr. Lionel Wray, as he stepped into the public garage and stopped dead short.

"Yes, I'm thankful to get this far," echoed Lillian Wray with a sigh of relief. "It was a miracle we would have been towed into town."

The machine had refused to take a hill on the country road two miles back. However, by using second speed and halting frequently until the carburetor had a normal supply of gas from the choked up feed pipe, they just managed to gain the garage at a snail's pace.

It was a drowsy mid-afternoon hour and there was only one person in the garage. He might be the proprietor, or a customer, judging from his clothes, and Mr. Wray accented him with some hesitation and timidity as he made his way toward the machine.

Lillian reflected that this stranger, at once interested in their troubles, had a fine intellectual face and she looked gratified when he announced that, although the garage owner and his helper were both away on a smash-up job, he felt an ability to help them out.

The young man took off his coat and the sudden transition into a jumper caused Lillian to smile. He spread a tarpaulin under the machine and was soon at work with pump and tools.

"Have to take off the exhaust trap cover," he finally announced, the impromptu mechanic. "It's easy to pump the pipe clear, but it will fill right up again so we might as well make a thorough job of it while we're at it. She's stuck hard, but I fancy I can judge her."

"Fancy, dear," she said, "you will have to let me have some money. I presume this will be quite a bill—that young man had to work pretty hard."

"Certainly, how much, daughter? The mischief!"

A 25-cent charge.

GOING in turn through his pockets Mr. Wray found nothing, looked perturbed and dismayed.

"What if it, papa?" questioned Lillian anxiously.

"Blame me! If I haven't left money and check book in my other clothes."

"Oh, papa!" palpitated Lillian, with concern. "Only seventy-five cents. She looked, glancing into her purse. 'What will the young man think of us?'"

The young man, overhearing, his back to them wiping his hands at the towel, smiled quietly. As he faced about Lillian approached him with timidity.

"—the charge, please, please!" she faltered.

"Oh, that?" responded Vance Elliott, lightly. "Let me see," and he feigned to consult a written schedule on a desk.

"All, yes—twenty-five cents."

"Twenty-five—voiced Lillian, shyly.

"Cents," supplied the smiling amateur workman. "You see, we can't call this a regular job, as I am not acting officially. The mechanic's proportion would be a quarter, so—thanks."

Lillian was immensely relieved. She flushed, however, as her eyes met those of this courteous, obliging helper. There was a slightly quizzical expression in his glance. Had he overheard her conversation with her father?

"An honest man!" exclaimed Mr. Wray with energy as they left the garage.

"He certainly was delightful," observed Lillian, and there was the token of a sigh in her utterance, as though reluctant to sever association with this friendly young fellow.

"Hello!" exclaimed Vance Elliott at noon exactly three days later. He was on a week's jaunt, putting in the last half of a desultory vacation.

A Discovery of Poetry.

He was passing a handsome villa, Gazing beyond its hedge, he caught sight of a young girl seated at a table in a rustic arbor. She looked up to wave her hand at an old gentleman crossing the lawn towards a small building at the rear of the mansion, suggesting a storehouse or workshop.

"My friends of the garage," murmured Elliott, and in a pleasant tone he did not forget them, particularly the girl, and he recognized them at once.

A maid came to the young lady in the course of a few minutes and they went into the house. Elliott was a bold, original young man. He crowded through the hedge, he approached the arbor, he glanced down at several half-written sheets.

"Poetry," he smiled—"and not bad. Ah! I see she has left blank where the rhyming word does not come satisfactorily or euphoniously. I drained Lillian's chalice all too soon—moon, rune, noon," she has noted down. I'll add to the collection," and the love-loving invader wrote, "noon." There came to her a carrier dove, she had got 'grove, 'noon, 'prove. I'd add my mite, and she successfully wrote "move."

His spirit of mischief subdued, there was no excuse for Vance to remain, although he would like to have done so. He crossed the lawn to pass the building into which he had seen Mr. Wray disappear. He glanced in a window. Upon a work bench model made up of intricate malleable and levers. Standing beside it, a young man, who had been seen in the garage, was looking at a book.

He needed to give up in despair. The little workshop in deep shadow. Vance entered it and looked about him. He saw a young man, who had been seen in the garage, was looking at a book.

Later Mr. Wray, returning, uttered a cry of surprise to see an intruder absolutely engrossed in working over the machine.

"Hey, you!" he hailed challengingly. "Don't bother me," retorted the absorbed Vance. "You're working on a great idea here—and glory, I've got it!"

A Rhyme for "Dove."

HE had, indeed, expert mechanic that he was, discovered what Mr. Wray had lacked in his invention for use in a large factory he owned, had failed to find the connecting link. One hour later Lillian Wray came to the door of the little workshop to summon her father to lunch. She flushed with a quick little gasp as she recognized Elliott. She knew now where the "rhyme word" had come from. She also made a new discovery—pendant on his watch chain was a coin—a silver 25-cent piece.

It turned out that the wealthy Mr. Wray needed just such an expert mechanic as Vance Elliott. He turned out too that frequent business conferences at the home of the capitalist became quite regular, so, of course, Vance saw a good deal of Lillian. And one balmy afternoon as they were drifting placidly down stream in a row boat, he made the remark:

"In suggesting rhymes for your pretty poetry, Miss Wray, I omitted a very suitable one for 'dove.'"

"Indeed," murmured Lillian, consciously expectant of the sequence.

"Yes, it was 'Love,'" and, with that as his text, this remarkably eloquent and persuasive young man proceeded to plead his cause successfully.

(Copyright by W. G. Chapman.)

Our First Scientific Institute

THE first great scientific institute in America, the Smithsonian Institution, was founded in 1846.

James Lewis Macie Smithson, who bequeathed the funds for the founding of the institution, was a natural son of the third Duke of Northumberland.

He was a distinguished scientist and freethinking philosopher, and on his death in 1828 he left his fortune of about \$500,000 to his nephew, with the proviso that if he died without issue the institution was to go to the United States Government and to be used in establishing an institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge.

His nephew died in 1835 without heirs and the property accordingly came to the Government. The institution was formally organized on Aug. 8, 1846, and placed under the control of a Board of Trustees, consisting of the President and Vice President of the United States, the Cabinet members, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and other officials.

The Smithsonian Institution has played an important part in the scientific researches of the last half century, and its publications have added vastly to human knowledge. The remains of James Smithson, buried at Genoa, were brought to America in 1904 and reinterred on the institution's grounds.

The best known of the early machine guns made in France is the mitrailleuse. In fact, the best of its period, it being one of the most effective weapons the French army had during the Franco-Prussian war.

Policewomen are now being appointed all over Germany.

Alcohol, used in the manufacture of high explosives is now being made from Louisiana molasses or blackstrap as it is called. So great has been the call for the sticky commodity that the price is now about four times what it was two years ago.

ELDERLY WOMEN SAFEGUARDED

Tell Others How They Were Carried Safely Through Several Ailments

"I am the mother of fourteen children, and I owe my life to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. When I was 45 and suffered from a breakdown, a friend recommended it and it gave me such relief from my bad feelings that I took several bottles. I am now well and healthy and recommend your Compound to other ladies."

MRS. MARY RIDGWAY, Durand, Wis.

A Massachusetts Woman Writes: "Blackstone, Mass.—'My troubles were from my age, and I felt awfully sick for three years. I had hot flashes often and frequently suffered from nervousness. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now am well.'—MRS. PIERRE COURNOYER, Box 239, Blackstone, Mass."

Such warning symptoms as a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, and backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and dizziness, should be heeded by middle-aged women. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has carried many women safely through their crisis.

Household Hints.

If labels won't stick on your glass fruit jars, scratch the metal tops of the jars and paste the labels there.

When it is difficult to turn ice cream out of its allow cold water to run over the outside of the can.

Water can be softened by boiling. A little borax or baking soda added to the water will also soften it.

When the head feels congested try holding the hands and wrists in hot water as long as you can stand it.

A small ironing board about the size of a bread board can be made and will be found exceedingly convenient.

To destroy moths in carpets or curtains, spread a damp cloth over the part and iron till dry with a hot iron. The steam will destroy any eggs, and the moths will not attack the place again.

Canning Compounds.

Let housewives beware of using any patent compounds in canning. Sterilization is the one method to use in canning vegetables and fruits.

Housewives who use salicylic acid or borax acid or any canning compounds are dangerously trifling with the health of their families. No such chemicals can be used in foods sold in the public markets. Why add dangerous ingredients to home food?

Just a Wife (Her Diary)

Chapters From a Bride's Life-Story.

Edited by Janet Trevor.

CHAPTER XLV.

SEPT. 23.—I had a telephone message from Mrs. Soames this morning. My time and attention have been so taken up with our dinner party and its tragic consequences that I haven't thought of her for days, or of her husband's request that I wear her from the pernicious influence of a certain East Indian philosopher.

"My dear," she said, "it's been so long since I've seen you. And you know you agreed that night you dined with us to go with me and see the Rahdin. Don't tell me you have another engagement this afternoon, for I want to call at your house and pick you up."

My impulse was to say no, and then I remembered that I had given my word to try to disillusionize her. So I told her I would be ready at 2:30.

We motored to a quiet brownstone house in the early eighties. A turbaned attendant opened the door for us, and we were shown into a reception room of moderate size, where a dozen well-dressed women sat on divans raised but slightly from the floor. They were covered with soft black cloth, and all the pillows were black, embroidered in gold.

On a small white-covered divan in the center of the room the Rahdin sat, cross-legged. He did not look up at our entrance, but continued a low, smooth chant. Presently I made out that he was speaking English, but curiously and nobly beyond their husbands, and he undoubtedly stirred up domestic discord in scores of homes. Meanwhile he was making a good living, for my eyes had not missed the gold piece which my companion had deposited on an unobtrusive plate in the entrance hall at the Rahdin's house.

"Isn't he wonderful?" she repeated, as we waited for our tea. "He must have found you very psychic or he would never have touched you."

My private opinion was that he recognized in me a new visitor, and that by unusual graciousness he hoped to insure my return. But I knew that to express such a belief would be to antagonize Mrs. Soames. I realized that I must make no false move if I were to succeed eventually in opening her eyes.

"I seemed to me," I ventured, "that while the Rahdin's theories were beautiful, expressed they are not exactly practical. I am sure that in an Indian temple a statue of Buddha is most effective, but to me it always looks out of place in a modern dining room. Just think, Mrs. Soames—if everybody believed in the sort of love the Rahdin recommends there would be no babies!"

"There wouldn't be any round, pink-and-white, squirming, laughing bits of humanity. There wouldn't be any little girls with half-socks and gay hair ribbons. There wouldn't be any sturdy, curly-haired boys, with their unending questions and their charming juvenile chivalry. The love of angels probably is a beautiful thing, but sometimes I think even angels must be jealous of human parents who love each other and who love their children."

"I seemed to me that the controlled calm of Mrs. Soames' face was slightly disturbed. Her eyes looked softer and brighter. Her mouth quivered a bit as she started to answer me. Then, suddenly, the coldness returned. I followed her glance to the dancing floor, beside which our table was set. There, at the moment, was a woman who, I knew instinctively, belonged to the half-world, and a tall, fine-looking man—whose wife was a wedding ring.

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"Spiritual love need not compete with that," my hostess remarked significantly, her eyes on the pair. And remembering the betrayal of her early married life, I could understand, and I could say nothing more just then. Yet I knew she was wrong. Why is it so hard for a woman to forget?

(To be Continued.)

The Irish Columbus

THE first discoverer of America, according to a tradition firmly held by some superstitious Irishmen, was St. Brendan. Brendan lived in the fifth century, and, according to legend, fitted out a vessel and sailed westward in the hope of discovering an island supposed to contain the paradise once tenanted by Adam and Eve. He was accompanied by 14 monks, and the ship was "victualled for seven years."

After sailing 40 days and 40 nights, they came to an island, where they found "a hall with tables spread with good meat and drink." They then sailed on for a long time, and came to another island, "wherein were the whitest and greatest sheep they ever saw." After stopping for a time they proceeded with the voyage and came to a third island, called "the paradise of birds." After wandering about for seven years, from island to island, St. Brendan and his monks returned to Ireland, where they astonished the natives by tales of the wonders they had seen.

In spite of the wild and improbable features of this legend, it was for centuries accepted as truth, and the Spanish Government sent out several expeditions in search of the Islands of St.

Brendan. The St. Brendan legend formed one of the causes which led to the discoveries made by Columbus.

Monday, the Annual Labor Day Sale of Men's and Young Men's Suits

Garments formerly sold up to \$15

Choice, \$5.00

IN this lot for Monday's selling are about two hundred men's and young men's all-wool Suits representing broken lines from our regular Spring and Summer stocks. These are now offered for prompt out-clearing at this ridiculously low price.

These suits come in medium and light colors, in fancy chevrons and cassimeres. Every garment is expertly tailored, suitable for early fall wear.

There are in the aggregate lots, sizes for all types of men from 33 to 46 inch chest measure, and offered Monday until one o'clock, at \$5.00.

(Main Floor.)

Stix, Baer & Fuller

GRAND-LEADER

SIXTH-WASHINGTON-SEVENTH & LUCAS

# The Boy and the Ghosts

By Mrs. P. A. Walker.

PART I.

LONG, long ago, before the white people knew much about the Hawaiian Islands and before any of them went to live there, a little boy lived on the island of Maui who gave his father and mother, and indeed everyone who knew him, a great deal of trouble.

On the whole, he was not such a very bad little boy, but he had one dreadful fault. He would pull up all the young trees he possibly could. And you know in Hawaii all sorts of fruit upon which the people depend for food grows on the trees, and when the sun is very hot people are grateful for the shade of the tall palms and mangoes.

The Rahdin was the snake destroying their Eden. Under the veil of intense spiritualism, of pseudo-mysticism, he was advocating cold hearth fires and childless homes. He flattered the vanity of the women who came to him by flattery, assuring them that they were pure and nobler beyond their husbands, and he undoubtedly stirred up domestic discord in scores of homes. Meanwhile he was making a good living, for my eyes had not missed the gold piece which my companion had deposited on an unobtrusive plate in the entrance hall at the Rahdin's house.

"Isn't he wonderful?" she repeated, as we waited for our tea. "He must have found you very psychic or he would never have touched you."

My private opinion was that he recognized in me a new visitor, and that by unusual graciousness he hoped to insure my return. But I knew that to express such a belief would be to antagonize Mrs. Soames. I realized that I must make no false move if I were to succeed eventually in opening her eyes.

"I seemed to me," I ventured, "that while the Rahdin's theories were beautiful, expressed they are not exactly practical. I am sure that in an Indian temple a statue of Buddha is most effective, but to me it always looks out of place in a modern dining room. Just think, Mrs. Soames—if everybody believed in the sort of love the Rahdin recommends there would be no babies!"

"There wouldn't be any round, pink-and-white, squirming, laughing bits of humanity. There wouldn't be any little girls with half-socks and gay hair ribbons. There wouldn't be any sturdy, curly-haired boys, with their unending questions and their charming juvenile chivalry. The love of angels probably is a beautiful thing, but sometimes I think even angels must be jealous of human parents who love each other and who love their children."

"I seemed to me that the controlled calm of Mrs. Soames' face was slightly disturbed. Her eyes looked softer and brighter. Her mouth quivered a bit as she started to answer me. Then, suddenly, the coldness returned. I followed her glance to the dancing floor, beside which our table was set. There, at the moment, was a woman who, I knew instinctively, belonged to the half-world, and a tall, fine-looking man—whose wife was a wedding ring.

"Spiritual love need not compete with that," my hostess remarked significantly, her eyes on the pair. And remembering the betrayal of her early married life, I could understand, and I could say nothing more just then. Yet I knew she was wrong. Why is it so hard for a woman to forget?

(To be Continued.)

ASK FOR AND GET HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

Labor Day Optical Special

"Shur-On" Mountings, \$1.00

THROUGH a fortunate purchase we have secured a lot of these genuine "Shur-on" Mountings from a local manufacturer retiring from business.

These retail throughout the country at \$3.00, but will be fitted with a pair of standard size Spherical Lenses for Monday until one o'clock, at \$1.00.

Eyes thoroughly tested without extra charge.

Where compound or special lenses are required, a light additional charge will be made.

Children's Eyes Require Attention

—now, just before they start their school duties. Children are often backward in their studies because of defective vision, which could be easily corrected.

We invite the parents to bring the children here for free scientific examination of their eyes. Whenever glasses are needed, we will advise and furnish them at the lowest prices.

(Main Floor.)

Stix, Baer & Fuller

GRAND-LEADER

SIXTH-WASHINGTON-SEVENTH & LUCAS

# "Yes!" or "No!" Mr. Hughes?

The foremost publicists and literary men of the United States, on August first last, addressed you in the following open letter:

TO THE HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES:

The professional writers who sign this letter have small interest in parties but a very deep interest in democracy. It is our hope, through this voluntary association, to assist in the promotion of honest, educational discussion in order that fundamental issues may not be decided in prejudice and ignorance.

Mr. Wilson's beliefs have been expressed in law and in declared policies. He has made an open record by which he may be judged. Wise choice is not possible unless you yourself make equally specific statement of purposes and convictions.

Without intent to offend, we feel justified in charging that in no single public utterance have you filed a bona fide bill of particulars, nor have you offered a single constructive suggestion.

Generalities are without value. Blanket criticism is worthless. What we desire to know, what it is fair that the electorate should know, are the exact details of your disagreement with President Wilson. What has he done that you would not have done, and what has he failed to do that you would have done or propose to do? Honesty and patriotism demand that you put yourself upon record in such a manner as to permit people to judge you as they are now able to judge President Wilson. For example:

1—Would you have filed instant protest against the invasion of Belgium and backed up that protest with the United States Navy?

2—It is arrant nonsense to talk about action that would have prevented the Lusitania tragedy. The vague advertisement did not appear until shortly before the hour of sailing. The occurrence was one of those things that civilization has made the world regard as incredible. The only honest question is this: Would you have made the disaster the subject of diplomatic negotiations or would you have broken relations with Germany at once?

3—Would you have urged upon Congress an embargo upon the shipment of munitions to the allies?

4—Would you urge universal compulsory military service?

5—You are frank in stating that Huerta's morals were of no concern to America. Does this mean that you would have recognized Huerta?

6—As matters stand today, would you be in favor of intervening in Mexico?

7—Does your attack upon the Wilson shipping bill mean that you are in favor of ship subsidies?

8—You speak enthusiastically of the rights of the worker. Does this imply that you endorse the Clayton Anti-Trust Law and the Seaman's Bill? Or will you urge their repeal?

9—What are your specific complaints against the Federal Reserve Law?

10—As Governor of New York, you opposed the Income Tax Amendment. Does this antagonism persist? Do you or do you not believe in paying for preparedness out of a tax on incomes, inheritances and munitions?

We agree with you that it is a "critical period," by far too critical, indeed, for candidates to talk in terms of office seeking rather than in the simple, earnest language of definite Americanism.

Respectfully, (Signed)

Sam'l Hopkins Adams William L. Cheney Peter B. Kynne Boardman Robinson

Ray Stannard Baker George Creel A. J. McKelway John Reed

Ellis Parker Butler James Forbes Basil Manley Ogle Read

L. Ames Brown Frederick C. Howe Meredith Nicholson Edgar Selwyn

Dante Barton Gilson Gardner Harvey J. O'Higgins Wm. Leavitt Stoddard

Irvin Cobb Fred's Stuart Greene Albert Jay Nock Lincoln Steffens

Wadsworth Camp Oliver Herford Charles Johnson Post Augustus Thomas

J. O'Hara Cochrane Lewis J. Johnson Eugene Manlove Rhodes Frank Vrooman



# With the Red Sox Fading, It's Up to Manager Bill Carrigan to Do or Dye

## DAVENPORT AND BOEHLING WORK IN CLEVELAND GAME

Because of Indians' Disastrous Road Trip Only 5000 Fans Turn Out for Contest.

By W. J. O'CONNOR.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 2.—Dave Davenport opposed Joe Boehling in the Browns' final game of the current road trip today. Only 5000 fans were out, the slim attendance being due to Cleveland's disastrous road trip.

The Browns depart immediately after today's game for St. Louis.

**FIRST INNING.**

BROWNS.—Shotton popped to Gandil. Miller beat out a grounder to Wamby and went to second on a wild throw. Wamby and Gandil turned back Siler, Miller going to third. The same pair retired Pratt. NO RUNS.

CLEVELAND.—Chapman grounded to Lavan. Turner lifted to Marsans. Speaker scratched a single down the third base line. Speaker stole second. Roth stroked a fly to center. Siler retired Graney. NO RUNS.

## Pennant Race in A. L. Is Hard on Business Office

Six Club Secretaries Worried Over Avalanche of World's Series Reservations.

American League club managers may be spending sleepless nights trying to figure out a way to jockey their teams into pennant harbor, but they are getting no more gray hairs over the job than the business managers of at least six clubs.

Owing to the close race in the organization, fans in Boston, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, New York and Cleveland are deluged with the clubs' office forces with work tabulating and answering letters of fans who desire to reserve seats in case a certain club should win the pennant.

Owing to the number received here in St. Louis it has been impossible for Business Manager Branch Ricker to reply to all the messages, which will be filed away in proper order and the fans with the preference given to St. Louis fans.

With the first six teams less than six games apart and the race tightening daily, it is probable that conditions will grow worse before they will improve.

No assignment of seats can be made until the team actually wins, nor can checks be accepted until the prices of seats have been announced by the national commission.

## Baseball Scores

| NATIONAL LEAGUE  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | T |
| <b>FIRST GAME.</b>   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| <b>CHICAGO AT ST. LOUIS</b>  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <b>CARDINALS.</b>  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <b>Batteries:</b> Chicago—Carter and Archer. Cardinals—Watson and Gonales. Umpires—Eason and Rigler.               |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| <b>FIRST GAME.</b>   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| <b>NEW YORK AT BOSTON.</b>   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 0  | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| <b>BOSTON.</b>   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 0  | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| <b>Batteries:</b> New York—Perrell and Rariden. Boston—Tyler and Gowdy. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.                 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| <b>CINCINNATI AT PITTSBURG</b>   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 0  | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| <b>PITTSBURG.</b>  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <b>Batteries:</b> Cincinnati—Knetter and Wingo. Pittsburgh—Harnon and Fisher. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.          |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| <b>BROOKLYN AT PHILADELPHIA</b>  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <b>PHILADELPHIA.</b>   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 0  | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| <b>Batteries:</b> Brooklyn—Cheney and Miller. Philadelphia—Demaree and Burns. Umpires—Klem and Emlle.              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| <b>AMERICAN LEAGUE.</b>  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 1  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | T |
| <b>BROWNS.</b>   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <b>CLEVELAND.</b>  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 0  | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| <b>Batteries:</b> Browns—Davenport and Seaver. Cleveland—Boehling and O'Neil. Umpires—Dinneen and Owens.           |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| <b>CHICAGO AT DETROIT</b>  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <b>DETROIT.</b>  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 1  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| <b>Batteries:</b> Chicago—Russell and Schalk. Detroit—Coveleski and Spencer. Umpires—Connolly and Hildebrand.      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| <b>BOSTON AT NEW YORK</b>  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 0  | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| <b>NEW YORK.</b>   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <b>Batteries:</b> Boston—Foster and Carrigan. New York—Mogridge and Walters. Umpires—Chill and Evans.              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| <b>PHILADELPHIA AT WASHINGTON</b>  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 1  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| <b>WASHINGTON.</b>   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <b>Batteries:</b> Philadelphia—Sheehan and Picinich. Washington—Harper and Garrity. Umpires—Nallin and O'Loughlin. |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

## PENNY ANTE: Standing Room Only



## EBBETS A VICTIM OF HIS OWN NEW RULE ON DRAFTS

The Year's Greatest Pitcher. NO, Bo, you guessed wrong the very first time. The best pitcher of the season, according to today's unofficial figures including last Wednesday's game, is NOT Grover Cleveland Alexander of the Phils.

Grover has added the National League supremacy to his many previous laurels. But we are constrained to think that N. L. glory is largely morning glory.

Walter Johnson, despite the prevailing belief that he is slipping, stands out as the greatest pitcher in the country.

And this statement is made in spite of the fact that Johnson has lost 16 games—more defeats than has been suffered by any other pitcher in either league, with three exceptions: Joe Bush and Elmer Myers of the Athletics; and Schneider of the Reds.

The simple fact is this: That Johnson has won 21 games by himself, while the Washington team has lost 16 for him. In other words, the all-around pitcher has been the Senators, not by Johnson.

What the Figures Show. FIGURES rally to the support of Johnson, in the argument as to the pitching supremacy. In the first place, it must be considered that the American League is stronger than the National, in personnel. For example, the Braves' strength consists largely of one infielder and three pitchers, and yet the club is picked to win the N. L. pennant. Some of the older league's clubs would be considered "jokes" in the American.

Therefore it is not fair to Johnson to accept the figures comparing his work with Alexander's, in the various departments. Pitchers have weaker batting to face in the National.

Nevertheless, even forgetting this, and ignoring the fact that Johnson is playing with a team that's next to last, while Alexander is with a club that won the flag last year, and is in the hunt this season, Johnson still stands out. Here is the "hope":

G. W. L. IP ERA. SO. Johnson. 44 28 314 1.76 107. Alexander. 38 26 284 1.49 128.

Johnson thus has worked harder and longer, has won more games and has maintained his old knockout supremacy than all rivals. Alexander, the batting averages of the two leagues we find something different again.

Johnson has to face the batting prowess of Cobbs, Speakers, Jacksons, and other men of unquestioned slugging ability, the National League hurlers oppose, with few exceptions, leaders like Old Man Wagner, Old-Timer Chase, Cast-Off Bill Hinchman and that kind.

When 42-year-olds like Wagner and Hinchman can come close to leading the league, there's something wrong with the hitting in that organization.

## WRAV'S COLUMN

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## ART ZACHRITZ AND MAGUIRE WILL AD BILLIKENS' COACH

Painter, New St. Louis University Football Boss, Names His Assistants.

Earl H. Painter, recently appointed football coach at St. Louis University, announced yesterday that he would be assisted in his duties as gridiron leader at the Billiken institution by Arthur Zachritz and John Maguire, former football stars of that school. These two men were selected following a conference yesterday between Painter and Father Hermann, director of athletics of St. Louis U. Officers were tendered to them, and both accepted.

The selection of Maguire and Zachritz insures that the management of athletics at the Grand avenue school will be based on the gridiron. Painter is also a Billiken star of former days. Following the resignation of George Kogan, former athletic coach, St. Louis alumni came out strongly for this system.

Efforts were made to land Leo Higley, known as one of the best lineemen of a blue and white squad in the west. Painter wanted Higley to tutor his line-men, but the latter was unable to take up duties until late in the season. He assured the new chief, however, that he will be here by Nov. 1 and will lend a helping hand.

Coaches All Backfield Men. Zachritz and Maguire are both backfield men, the former a brilliant halfback, picked as the star of the city while Maguire was the best quarterback that directed a Billiken eleven since the days of Ray Decker. One of the two will be the varsity assistant. As Painter himself was a halfback but will take active charge of the line-men.

Letters have been sent to members of the squad to report on Sept. 18. This will give three weeks' preliminary workouts before the first game, which is scheduled with the Cape Girardeau Normals for Oct. 7. No gridiron has yet been rented for the season, but it is probable that either Sportsman's Park or Robison Field will be the home of the Billikens this fall.

## Johnny Kern to Box Kid Groves

The feature of tonight's boxing show at the Queenberry A. C., E. 12th and Natural Bridge road, will be a 12-round battle between "Banker" Johnny Kern of St. Louis and George "Kid" Groves of Springfield, Mo.

Kern will weigh about 145 pounds and Groves, who has developed since his last meeting with Kern, is said to weigh 160 pounds. Kern knocked out Groves in their first encounter. Two other bouts and a battle royal are scheduled.

## \$25,000 Futurity Draws Field of 11 Thoroughbreds

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The historic Futurity, first run in 1888, is the feature horse race today at Belmont Park. Eleven horses are named to start, but one or two may not go to the post. The stake this year is about \$25,000, and although there have been years when it was worth from \$40,000 to \$75,000, the Futurity is still the richest race of the year for 2-year-olds.

R. T. Wilson's Camptree, the speedy son of Olambale, dominates the field, with Harry Payne Wise's entries, Tumbler, Ricketty and Vivid, probably next in esteem. H. H. Hewitt's colt, Skeptic, also has many admirers. The horses and their owners are: Deas Turner, August Belmont; Camptree, R. T. Wilson; Tumbler, H. H. Hewitt; Ricketty, H. P. Whitney; Vivid, H. P. Whitney; Skeptic, J. P. Hawley; Starcatcher, J. P. Hawley; J. E. Mad-den; Madella, G. A. Cochran; Burlesque, G. A. Cochran; Pleasant Dreams, Fredrick Johnson.

## Langer Defeats Hawaiian Marvel

HONOLULU, T. H., Sept. 2.—Langer of California, already a swimming champion at various distances, is the possessor of another title today, having beaten Duke Kahanamoku last night in the 500-yard open water swim. The swim was held at the swimming officials' request, as an amateur record.

Langer swam the distance in 11:25, while Kahanamoku, who had won the 500-yard swim at the same place on August 1, 1915, took 12:00.

## Church and Murray to Meet in Feature Match of Today's Title Play

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The weather does not interfere with the fourth round of the national tennis singles championship today will narrow the field to four contestants. A light rain fell early this morning and showers are predicted for the day.

George M. Church is on the program to play Robert Lindley Murray at 3:45 P. M.

A match between R. N. Williams and Douglas S. Watters of New Orleans is set for 11 A. M.

Wallace F. Johnston of Philadelphia meets Clarence J. Griffith of San Francisco in the remaining match today.

The stubborn aggressiveness with which Church fought Murray off in their encounter in the last set frequently caused the crowd to turn its attention from Murray to Church. The able vigor of Murray and his astounding court covering eventually brought him through over Seib, who had won four times within a stroke of winning before he clinched his victory at 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

**4000 Electrical Men Strike.** PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 2.—About 4000 employees of the General Electric plant left the plant on a strike at 9 o'clock this morning as an action of protest against conditions at the plant. The strikers marched through the principal streets of the city to the city common, where a mass meeting was addressed by international officers.

**ROBISON FIELD O K FOR TODAY'S GAMES**

At Robison Field, this morning it was stated that the grounds would be in shape for today's double-header, the first game starting at 3 o'clock.

**Yesterday's Results.**

**AMERICAN LEAGUE.**  
New York 7-5, Boston 3-2. Batteries: New York—Foster and Carrigan; Boston—Mogridge and Walters. Umpires—Chill and Evans.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE.**  
Washington 1-0, Philadelphia 4-2. Batteries: Washington—Harper and Garrity; Philadelphia—Sheehan and Picinich. Umpires—Nallin and O'Loughlin.

**Today's Schedule.**

**AMERICAN LEAGUE.**  
Chicago at Detroit, clear, 3 P. M.  
St. Louis at Cleveland, cloudy, 3 P. M.  
Boston at New York, cloudy, 3 P. M.  
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, cloudy (2), 3 P. M.  
Brooklyn at Philadelphia, rain, 2:30 P. M.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE.**  
Chicago at St. Louis, cloudy (2); first, 3 P. M.  
New York at Boston, cloudy (2); first, 3 P. M.  
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, cloudy (2); first, 1 P. M.  
Brooklyn at Philadelphia, rain, 2:30 P. M.

**DOUBLE-HEADER FOR BROWNS ON LABOR DAY**

There will be a double-header Monday afternoon at Sportsman's Park starting at 1:45, according to announcement made today at American League headquarters.

**Going Home for Vacation?**  
Take Her a diamond ring from Loftis Bros. Credit Jewelers, 34 E. 5th St.

**Lyric Skydome Delmar at Taylor**

FANNIE WARD in "Each Pearl a Tear." ROMANIE FIELDING in "The Desert Heart."

DAN RUSSELL in "The Right Card, but the Wrong Game."

HERB MYERS and ROSEMARY TREB in "The Little Girl."

DAVE SILVERMAN and His Ten-Piece Orchestra.

Sunday, for four days CHAS. CHAPLIN in "The Count."

WEST END LYRIC—Delmar at Enid Coled by Fred Allen. Same Show as Lyric Skydome. Matinee, 2:30 P. M.; 10c. Evenings, 7 and 9 P. M.

**NEW GRAND CENTRAL**

Grand and Lucas Aves.  
2:00, 3:30, 1:00, 2:30 and 9:45 P. M.  
Admission 25 Cts. Box Seats 50 Cts.  
NO CHILDREN ADMITTED

**Lyric Skydome Delmar at Taylor**

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**SHENANDOAH**

HOME OF AMERICAN & European Novelty

Now playing 5 big acts of Refined Vaudeville. Matinee, 2:30 P. M.; 10c. Evenings, 7 and 9 P. M.

**AMERICAN**—Tues. Thurs. Sat. 7:30 P. M. "THE LITTLE GIRL." "THAT GOD FORGOT."

NEXT SUN. MAT.—TRUXTON KING. "THE LITTLE GIRL." "THAT GOD FORGOT."

**STANDARD BURLEQUE**

MATINEE DAILY  
GABRIEL GIRLS and CHOCOEET  
NEXT—FOLLIES OF PLEASURE.

**GAYETY**

LADIES' MATINEE DAILY, 10c.  
"FOLLIES OF THE DAY"  
NEXT—STAR AND GARTER SHOW.

The Big Place on the Hill  
**Forest Park Highlands**  
**BIG LABOR DAY PLEASURE**  
BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL  
Dancing and Swimming.

**BASEBALL TODAY**

ROBISON FIELD First Game Starts 3 P. M.  
**CARDINALS vs. CHICAGO**  
Tickets for sale at Grand Central.











Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes various commodities like flour, sugar, and oil.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Continuation of commodity prices from the previous table.

Reasons for strike. Railroads have persistently refused to accept the President's plan. No counter proposition was received.

Why no arbitration. Railroads know who to fight and who to arbitrate. The extreme selfishness of the railroad industry is the reason.

Kinding the public. Railroads arbitrate where employees are strong and fight where weak. Not sincere advocates of arbitration.

The Railway Brotherhoods. Hands a freight with a pimply face. Healed by Cuticura soap and ointment.



